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E. P. EDAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1874. NO. 116.

BUSINESS

OF

PITTSBURGH,

FOR

1873!

The COMMERCIAL of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, *will contain the Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:*

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Antaracite Pig Iron, for 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil for the last Five Years.

DAILY STAGE OF WATER at Pittsburgh for 1873.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Five Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are complete and reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Weekly Prices Current for Pig Metal and Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Tables for reference. An extra edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, February 2d.

Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Printing and Binding Contract.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1874.

SENATE.

By Mr. McClure—A memorial of the State Home for Colored Soldiers' Orphans, praying for appropriations.

Mr. Rutan—An act designating the Judicial districts; also, fixing the number of Senators and Representatives.

Mr. McClure—Providing for a uniform police system in cities of the Commonwealth.

Mr. White—A supplement providing for a uniform tax of three mills on the dollar on the assessed valuation of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Brockway's publication bill passed finally.

HOUSE.

The House spent nearly all the time considering the Election bill. The only important amendment was providing that funds arising from fines imposed by the various sections of the bill should go the school fund of the locality. It will pass finally to-day.

The act under which the printing was let to-day was the act of 1856, with the supplement of 1871, which provides that on the 4th Tuesday of January of every third year, the Legislature shall meet in joint convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, at twelve o'clock, and the Speakers thereof shall receive proposals for executing the public printing and binding for the term of three years at a certain rate per-centum below the rates specified in the act; and the said Speakers shall in presence of said convention, open and publish all propos's made, and shall proceed publicly to allot all the printing and binding aforesaid to the person or persons who may propose to execute the same at the greatest rate per centum below the rates fixed in the act. Every particular kind of printing was then specified in the act, and a separate price put upon it.

B. F. Myers & Co., proprietors of the *Patriot*, bid 50¼ per cent. below the rates fixed in the act. They have a large job office connected with their establishment, and can do all the State work with great facility, as in former years, both the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads had a large amount of job work done there, which has since been removed to headquarters in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The following are the bids in detail: McLaughlin & Bro., Philadelphia, 20 per cent. below; Benjamin Singerly, Pittsburgh, 42 per cent. below; George Bergner, Harrisburg, 43 per cent. below; A. H. English, Pittsburgh, 44 per cent. below; B. F. Myers & Co., Harrisburg, 50¼ per cent. below.

CRIMES.

Conviction of Burglary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCKEYE, O., January 27, 1874.

C. C. Freeman, *alias* Sloan, *alias* Sanders, was convicted to-day in the Common Pleas Court, of burglary. He broke jail at Sandusky, about one year ago, and previous to that served a term in the Ohio penitentiary. There are several indictments of a like character against him, yet he was remanded for sentence.

Breaking Into a Box in a Railway Car.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., January 27, 1874.

Thomas Carroll was arrested here last night in the act of breaking into a box in a car of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. His accomplice was under the car and escaped. Carroll's wife was also arrested at the house. Search was made in the house and many articles were found belonging to citizens, some having been stolen from cars. His preliminary examination took place this evening before Justice Bethenay. He was bound over in the sum of $400, and in default was remanded to jail.

CASUALTIES.

Two Sleeping Cars Off the Track.

FISHKILL, N. Y., January 27.—Owing to a broken rail two sleeping cars of a Montreal train on the Troy and St. Albans Railroad were thrown from the track at one o'clock this morning and three persons slightly injured.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

MADISON, Wis., January 27.—Miss Minnie Phelps, of Delavan, was instantly killed and Charles Wilkins seriously injured while coasting down the University hill last night. The sobs ran into a tree.

A Little Girl Accidentally Killed

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—As Fannie Deutsch, a little German girl, six years old, passed by a new house on which carpenters were at work this afternoon, the wind blew down a heavy piece of scaffolding, which struck the child on the head, killing her instantly.

The Resumption of Mining Operations.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 27.—From reports received to-day from various mining points in the Schuylkill region, it is estimated that about one-third of the collieries resumed work since the settlement of the basis question. The reason assigned for the small number of miners that have obtained work, is that there are few orders to fill at this season, there being a good supply of men and many operators being engaged in repairing their works and machinery. It is reported that there will be a general resumption of all collieries before February 2d. There is not sufficient demand, however, to warrant their resuming up to the full producing capacity.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1874.

SENATE.

The CHAIR and Mr. THURMAN presented petitions from soldiers of the late war, asking that additional bounty be given them. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN said that the petitions so frequently presented were in the same handwriting, the abuse of which should be stopped.

Mr. THURMAN also presented a petition from W. W. Corcoran, G. W. Riggs, and other property holders of Washington, praying that an investigation be granted into the affairs of the District government, asked for a few days since. The petition recites that grave charges have been made by various newspapers. It was laid on the table.

Mr. MCCRERY moved that the credentials of Mr. Wm. L. McMillen, as Senator from Louisiana, be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him a few days ago, providing for creating a commission of five persons to examine and report to Congress what legislation is required with regard to inter-State railroads; to provide for cheaper transportation, for the safety and comfort of passengers, for the reform of abuses and to promote the general efficiency of railroads in the interests of commerce and the convenience of the traveling public.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He said the Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States. The Supreme Court in several decisions has defined commerce to comprehend intercourse as well as traffic; passengers as well as merchandise. Commerce entirely within the limits of one State is not within the meaning of the Constitution. Power to regulate commerce must be exercised wherever the subject exists to operate upon. The power to regulate and govern the whole includes the power to govern the constituent parts. The power to regulate commerce involves the power to regulate the means and instrumentalities with which it is carried on. Courts have always so held. Commerce includes not merely waterborne, to land. Transportation is a part of commerce. Congress has made regulations of every kind over the construction and management of ships and steamboats. This was upon the broad principle that the power to regulate commerce included the power to regulate the instruments of commerce. Congress has no more power over navigation than over railroads and railroad trains engaged in inter State commerce. The power attaches to the instrument, whether natural or artificial. The control of Congress over inter-State railroads should not go beyond such regulations as are for the general interest of commerce and affect as little as possible the exercise by corporations of their powers conferred by the State, and the control by each State over the railroads within it. This power is distinct from the taxing power, and does not interfere with the right of the State to tax the property of railroad corporations or stockholders. Railroad companies must accept their franchises upon condition that if they engage in inter-State commerce they will be subject to the power vested in Congress before any railroad charter was granted. There is as much reason and necessity for regulating commerce upon inter-State railroads as upon navigable waters. If through lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be regulated in one way by Ohio, in another way by Indiana, and another by Illinois, they may become the victims of unfriendly legislation, and each State acting for its own interest may not consider those of another State. People of other States acting separately would be less able to protect their rights against the power of great corporations, which by their wealth, blandishments and natural power, in the States through which they pass would have undue influence in controlling legislation or defeating the execution of their laws. The States acting separately cannot properly regulate these great lines of transportation in which so many States are concerned. The extent and character of power are left to the discretion of Congress, subject to restrictions of the Constitution that they shall be of uniform character and no advantage shall be shown to one State over another. The power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate common carriers and public highways upon which it is transported. Railroad companies are common carriers, and railroads are public highways. Common carriers are required to carry for all persons, and at reasonable rates. Is there a doubt that the State in one case or Congress in the other may determine what are reasonable rates? A State can make no contract with corporations which would restrain Congress, however binding it may be on the State. The power of a railroad company to fix rates is but the power of the State granted in its charter. Whatever franchises the State grant must be accepted, subject to the condition that if the railroad engage in inter-State commerce it is liable to regulation by Congress. A State cannot obstruct inter-State commerce by direct legislation or exorbitant taxes on freight or passengers. What a State may not do by direct legislation, it cannot by charter or contract empower a corporation to do. If a State has unconfined power, directly or indirectly, to fix rates, a heavy tribute may be levied upon the commerce of other States compelled to pass across its territory. For at least four months in the year the commerce of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and that over the Union Pacific Railroad, passes around the southern point of Lake Michigan in Illinois, and if that State in defiance of Congress, by direct legislation or through the railroad companies, fixes the rates of travel and transportation across its territories, it has a vast power for the oppression of the Northwestern States, which is inconsistent with our form of government. Each State may regulate the commerce internal to itself, and in the absence of Congressional legislation may make regulations for the commerce passing across its territory, provided it does not impose burdens on inter-State commerce or make unjust discriminations. But all such regulations as affect inter-State commerce, however meritorious in character or intention, must be subject to the legislation of Congress. It is a field of jurisdiction that States may occupy in the absence of Congressional legislation, subject to the conditions just named. Railroad companies have power to fix rates for freight and passengers in the absence of restraining laws by State or Congress, except so far as modified by the principle of common law that common carriers must transport for reasonable rates.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate proceed with the discussion on the finance resolution.

Mr. BAYARD said he desired to address the Senate, and asked that the resolution go over till Thursday. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) would address the Senate to-morrow on the Louisiana matter.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not sure he would be able to speak to-morrow, and the gentleman (Mr. Bayard) could proceed in the morning, which Mr. Bayard agreed to do.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was his desire to close the debate on the resolution as soon as possible.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the calendar. The first bill was that introduced by Mr. Sumner on the first day of the session, supplementary to the act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication.

Mr. HOWE said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was not ready to do so to-day.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a very good reason why this bill should not be referred to that committee. It had twice been before the committee, and there was no necessity of again sending it there. The Senate had acted on the bill as a Committee of the Whole, who could see nothing in the motion to refer, but there was a mode of opposition by imposing time, impediment and delay. The bill stood number one on the calendar, and should have been acted upon the first day of the session. His desire, he might say the darling desire of his soul, was to have this great question closed now, so that it would never intrude again in this chamber, so that never again in our legislation would there be such a word as white or black, but that legislation should be only for citizens.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought he could assure the gentleman (Mr. Sumner) that if the bill were referred to the Judiciary Committee it would be reported back perfected in two weeks.

Mr. SUMNER—Is the gentleman a member of the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Yes, sir.

Mr. SUMNER—I accept the gentleman's assurance, and consent to the reference.

Mr. MORTON said he thought it time that the Civil Rights bill should be passed, and he hoped its passage would not be delayed. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) was himself responsible that this bill was not perfected now and before the Senate to be acted upon. Had he consented to a reference on the first day of the session it would have been before the Senate now for action. It was only in cases of pressing emergency that bills were acted upon without being referred to the committee. The Senator had no one to blame but himself.

Mr. SUMNER said he intended to say no more, but his friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) came forward to throw a little blame on him. He said it was only in cases of pressure or emergency that bills were acted on without reference. Was not this a case of emergency? The bill had been before the Senate four years, during which time portions of our fellow-citizens, accounted by millions, had been exposed to indignity. Had the Senator from Indiana come to his assistance on the first day of the session the bill would have been hastened on its way, and people long insulted would now be raised to equality.

Mr. SAULSBURY was opposed to so much discussion about the colored man and nothing about white people.

Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary.

The joint resolution on the proposition for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of President by a direct vote of the people and abolishing the office of Vice President, introduced by Mr. Sumner on the first day of the session, being next on the calendar, Mr. SUMNER said that he believed that the President of the United States should be elected by the people direct, without the intervention of the electoral college.

Mr. MORTON said that the Committee on Privileges and Elections had the subject under consideration, and would report soon. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that on Thursday he would ask the Senate to take up the Bankrupt bill.

The bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation, was then taken up.

Mr. MORTON offered an additional section to his bill, authorizing national banks that have reduced their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes, and depositing lawful money of the United States in the proportion provided by law.

Mr. THURMAN said he was opposed to the passage of the bill. He did not think it in the power of Congress to charter banks in this way without limitation.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the first ten lines of the bill, which authorize the organization of banks without circulation upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States $10,000 in registered bonds, so that the bill would only authorize national banks already organized without circulation to withdraw their bonds in excess of $10,000, and also national banks to withdraw their bonds on deposit as security for their circulating notes in amounts of $10,000, upon returning to the Controller of the Currency lawful money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the redemption of an amount of circulating notes of such banks equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

After some discussion a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Bayard, and the fact developed that no quorum was present. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Committee on the Judiciary has under consideration General Butler's resolution instructing it to inquire and report whether any provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States have adequate jurisdiction and authority to prevent and punish an improper use of the flag and nation's character of the United States on board merchant vessels upon the high seas or in foreign ports, and providing for the seizure of vessels so offending and for the punishment of persons who fraudulently use or issue marine papers.

Mr. STOWELL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Post Route bill. Concurred in.

Mr. MOREY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Vicksburg to the Texas State line.

Mr. HOUGHTON, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company and to grant it the right of way through public lands.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies.

The last three bills were ordered to be printed and recommitted

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing merchandise in United States ports on the 31st of January, 1872, to pay the duties to which they were liable that day, even though not in a public store or bonded warehouse the next day. After explanation the bill passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back with amendments the Senate bill in relation to the lines of telegraph connection in the capitol with the various departments of government. Passed.

Also, a bill to make expenditures on public buildings. Referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election cases. At the close of the debate, which had occupied the House for nearly a week, the House proceeded to vote on the various resolutions.

The resolutions of the majority of the Committee on Elections, reported by Mr. Smith, of New York, were that John J. Davis and Jas. M. Hogan, chosen at the August election, were not duly elected, and that Benjamin Wilson and B. F. Martin, chosen at the October election, were duly elected. The resolutions of the minority, reported by Mr. Hazelton, took the opposite ground and were supported by the Republican side of the House, those of the majority of the committee being supported by the Democrats. The result of the voting was that Davis and Hogan were declared entitled to the seats, and were accordingly sworn in. The only deviations from strict partisanship in the vote in reference to Davis were that two Democrats, Magee and Wendell, voted with the majority of the House, and that seven Republicans, Banning, Bradley, Poland, Smith of New York, Thomas of North Carolina, Williams of Michigan, and Woodford, voted with the minority. In the vote in reference to Hogan, several other representatives, including Kellogg, Mellish, Coburn, Hawley of Connecticut, and Williams of Vermont, voted with the majority. The time occupied in voting was over two hours. It was six o'clock when the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1874.

THE GERMAN SOCIETIES AND THE LATE TOMPKINS SQUARE MEETING.

Quite a number of prominent German societies will meet in Cooper Institute on Friday night, to protest against the action of the police and other city functionaries in regard to the meeting and the clubbing of unemployed workingmen in Tompkins Square. The trustees of the Cooper Union had a conference with the Police Commissioners, and were informed by the latter that they could protect the speakers from violence, in the event of their opinions, but might not be able to protect the property in the ballin case of disorder. Hence, in addition to the rent, two hundred and fifty dollars, the society must give a bond of two thousand dollars to pay damages to the furniture.

ARREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE STINER CASE.

A former cook of the Stiner family, four members of which were burned to death with their house two weeks ago, has been arrested, to await the pending inquest of the coroner. Silver plate known to have been in the house, and jewelry belonging to the dead, cannot be found since the fire, and robbery and murder is now insinuated in connection with the terrible affair.

BRADLAUGH AND THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Charles Bradlaugh has written a letter concerning the prospects of the Radicals in the coming election in England. He says it is probable there will be more Conservatives elected and fewer Whigs, but the Conservatives will have to promise some very radical measures in order to get returned. The next Parliament will show a sturdy Radical band for the first time in English history. Working miners will probably be represented in the House of Commons. They have at least three efficient candidates—McDonald, Burt and Crawford. There is now a Radical party growing, and this party, which numbered a gallant little band even in the Parliament just slaughtered, will be strengthened so materially in the Parliament about to be elected, that it will not only be strong enough to prevent Conservatives from retaining office for any length of time, even supposing they should win it, but will be able so materially to modify a liberal programme, that Whiggism of the Granville type might as well perform hari-kari.

PETITION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A petition numerously signed by prominent bankers and merchants of this city, and to be presented to Congress to-morrow, says that any additional issue of paper money, either directly by the government or indirectly by national banks by authority of the government, would be most injurious to the interests of the Union.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 27.—In the Senate, the Senate bill allowing trustees of medical colleges to fix a day for commencement and graduation was passed.

Bills were introduced authorizing insurance companies to insure against loss by lightning as well as fire; to make separate property of married women liable for debts contracted before marriage; also to make the husband liable for such debts when he has acquired his wife's property; to give judges and clerks of election three dollars per day; to authorize the Governor to appoint three trustees of the penitentiary, the trustees now in office to continue until their terms expire.

The partial Appropriation bill to pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention was passed, with a proviso that members of the Convention shall not receive per diem during the fourteen days the Convention was not in session during the holidays.

In the House, the House bill to secure pay to persons performing labor or furnishing materials for the construction of railroads was passed.

A House bill forbidding foreign insurance companies doing banking business to do business in Ohio.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, the Senate bill providing for a geological survey of the State was adopted.

FIRE RECORD.

Hotel Burned and Five Men Injured.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—The Chippewa Falls (Wis.) special to the *Daily News* says that the Tremont House was burned last night, and five men were severely injured by falling walls.

Shingle Mill Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., January 27, 1874.

This morning at four o'clock the shingle mill belonging to Robert Munroe was completely destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $2,000; fully insured in a Chicago company. The mill had not been in use lately, and part of the machinery had been removed, which accounts for the light loss.

John Foley, manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, in San Francisco, died last night, after a lingering illness.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Van Buren Nomination.

Troops for the Texan Frontier.

Entertainment by the President.

Work on Public Buildings.

Decision in the Slidell Case

Proposal to Prevent Defalcations in Disbursement Offices.

Recommendation for Issuing Notes

At Two Millions Per Month.

The Indian Service Expenses.

Public Building Appropriations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1874.

The Van Buren Nomination.

The nomination of Van Buren as Consul to Kanagawa is still a subject of comment among Senators, and the confirmation has every appearance of bringing on a question of veracity as to the allegations of Minister Jay and the denials of Van Buren. In this investigation the Department of State will bear no very creditable part, as the wholesale order of the Secretary removing Van Buren and the other commissioners has given umbrage to a large circle of influential friends, all of whom, judging from letters received here will take a more or less active part in favor of a searching investigation of the Jay charges and the propriety of the action of the Secretary of State. The nomination of Van Buren is considered as an admission of the falsity of the charges against him. The Secretary of State thus committed, leaves Minister Jay in an awkward fix, which will probably lead to the resignation or the latter. This would probably be acceptable, and in addition to getting rid of a Minister who has little more to boast of than an inherited name and prestige, General Bristow, owing to the failure of the fortunes of Williams, is still unprovided for, the court of the Kaiser of the Austro-Hungarian empire would be an excellent disposition of his case.

Movement of Troops.

The House Military Committee has before it a bill directing the Secretary of War to remove all the troops in the Southern States to the frontiers of Texas to protect the people against Indian depredations.

Widow of Minister Orr.

A bill before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the relief of the widow of James L. Orr, Minister to St. Petersburg, proposes to allow that lady the unpaid balance of a year's salary, amounting to a trifle over eight thousand dollars.

The State Dinner

at the President's house to-night was given to the Supreme Court. The following guests were present: Justices Clifford and lady, Swayne and lady, Miller, Field and lady, Davis, Strong and lady, Bradley and lady, Hunt and lady, and George W. Childs and lady. There were also present Senators Ingalls and lady, Wadleigh and lady, Representatives Albert and lady, Hendee and lady, A. H. Stephens, Rice and lady, and Pierce. Lieut. General Sheridan, General Forsyth, Military Secretary to General Sheridan, Miss Nellie Grant, Colonel Fred Grant, Aid to the Lieutenant General; Miss Lowry, W. W. Corcoran, the President and M. R. Grant.

Work on Public Buildings.

The resolution passed to-day suspending work on all public buildings not yet commenced, will, it is understood, secure to the government for the present a handsome rental from the buildings on the site purchased for the postoffice in Cincinnati.

Foreign Governments at the Centennial.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered the House bill respecting the part of foreign governments in the Centennial Exposition, but reached no conclusion, though it is understood that it will be reported favorably.

Attainder for Treason Case.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the heirs of John Slidell, claiming a restitution of property under the provisions of the Constitution that attainder of treason operates only during the lifetime of the person, has set afresh a number of instances of a similar character. The opposition took the ground that Mr. Slidell was an enemy, and hence his heirs were not entitled to the property. This the court overruled, which leaves the heirs the rightful owners.

To Prevent Defalcations.

The Committee on Ways and Means have now under consideration a bill to prevent defalcations in the government disbursing officers and to secure greater promptness in their accounts. It requires disbursing officers at the end of each week to transmit to the head of this Bureau a full statement of his accounts: also to make the same statements at the end of each month.

Proposal for Issuing Notes.

The Banking and Currency Committee have decided to incorporate in their Banking bill a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue monthly, after July 1st, 1874, two millions of treasury notes, to be used for the legal tender circulation and to be redeemable in coin two years after their issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1874.

THE FINANCE RESOLUTION POSTPONED.

After Mr. Morton's speech in the Senate on cheap transportation the finance resolution was taken up, but Mr. Bayard not being ready to speak, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day added to the bill pending before them, clauses looking to a resumption of specie payment.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Edwin M. McCook, Colorado, to be Governor of Colorado Territory; John W. Jenkins, Virginia, to be Secretary of Colorado; T. B. Searight to be Surveyor General of Colorado; Albert G. Caldwell, Ohio, to be Consul at Ancona.

RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day perfected a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury until otherwise provided by law, to make no payments out of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of sites and the erection of public buildings by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for any of the purposes and objects to-wit: To pay for any site or extension of site the purchase of which has not been executed or proceedings for the condemnation of which have not been completed; to pay for any work or materials for the erection of any building upon which work is not already begun or contracted for; to pay for the sale or demolition of any building on any site where work has not been commenced until provided for by law. The Secretary shall make no contracts for the purchase of any new site nor for material or labor on any building not actually commenced. All sums heretofore appropriated for buildings, purchase of sites, etc., which are rendered inoperative by this act, are covered into the Treasury. The Secretary is authorized and directed to suspend work on any buildings already commenced wherever in his judgment such suspension can be made consistently with the public interest. The Committee on Judiciary to-day had before them the question of Alabama claims and listened to arguments by David Dudley Field and Wm. M. Evarts. The former argued that $632,000 of the Alabama indemnity fund should be paid to defunct insurance company which had paid that amount to insurers under war risks, and the latter argued in favor of including in the distribution of the award the rights of insurers who have paid their losses.

EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report to the Senate today on the question of the advisability of printing the voluminous accounts received from the Second Auditor of the Treasury showing in detail last year's disbursements for the Indian service. The committee say there were in 1834 only twelve Indian agencies, and now there are twelve superintendents and seventy agencies, whose condensed accounts, if published, will make a large volume and give but little insight into the items of expenditure. Large sums are set down as having been expended for "traveling expenses," "contingent expenses," "beneficial objects," &c., without, generally speaking, any details showing how these sums have been expended. To publish the accounts giving these items, the committee say, would cost a large sum for copying them, and they would fill some twenty-five or thirty good sized volumes annually. The annual list of real or technical defaulters in the Indian service, required to be transmitted by the law of 1834, have not been furnished since the year of 1865, in consequence of the demands made on the clerical force of the accounting offices of the Treasury by the work growing out of the war of the rebellion.

THE LOUISIANA MESSAGE.

The President did not send his Louisiana message to Congress to-day, it not yet being ready.

MORE INDIAN EXPENSES.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent a communication to the House stating that the sum of $115,000 will be required to collect and remove the Kickapoo and other roaming tribes of Indians from Mexico.

NO LOUISIANA MESSAGE.

The Cabinet was fully attended this afternoon. The subject of sending Congress a message upon the condition of affairs in Louisiana was submitted and discussed in all its phases. It now seems doubtful whether a message on the subject will be transmitted to Congress.

THE DURELL IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has not yet considered the Judge Durell impeachment case. All the evidence has not yet been in printed form for the information of its members. The subject will not be reached this week.

A Petition of Citizens of Pittsburgh for Reimbursement—List of Owners of Pittsburgh Fortification Vouchers—The Louisville and Portland Canal Purchase—Revision of the Act—Heroic Act of a Midshipman of the United States Navy.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1874.

An abstract has already appeared in these dispatches of the petition of a number of citizens of Pittsburgh for reimbursement for labor furnished in the construction of military defenses for the security of the city against attack by the rebel forces during the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee. The claims are for the actual amounts expended, without interest. The same species of claims have already been paid to citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Lawrence. The following is a complete list of the parties holding the Pittsburgh vouchers:

LIST OF OWNERS OF PITTSBURGH FORTIFICATION VOUCHERS.

Armstrong, Chas. H	$ 410 00
Anschutz, Henry	85 00
Allen, Edward	13 75
Bahnsani, Frederick	500 74
Becket, John J	36 00
Bell, Isabella	357 25
Blackburn, Oliver	173 25
Bailey, S. & Co	24 78
Bell, John B	49 98
Bennett, S. P	22 50
Bergman, Geo	8 13
Bennett, D. & W	119 37
Brown & Co	2,727 99
Ralliff & Brown	36 25
Bissell & Co	262 96
Bryce, Richards & Co	214 98
Barnhill, William	284 87
Bakewell, Pears & Co	746 31
Bolliman, Garman & Co	493 74
Brush, Jared M	283 50
Brown, James	67 50
Beffum, James C	68 00
Chambers A. & D. H	1,293 75
Coward, Robert	181 75
Carroll & Snyder	237 50
Chess, Smyth & Co	1,796 25
Coville & Anderson	34 99
Connors, Patrick	36 00
Clark & Sumner	133 75
Dorris, Neil	60 00
Ditheridge, E. D	267 25
Dick, William	42 50
Devlin, O. C	370 00
Eamon, Preston & Co	927 47
Evans, T. A. & Co	90 00
Foster, J. Herron	5 00
Fosdick, J. & G	19 25
Foster, John P. & Co	21 25
Fahnestock, Albree & Co	789 67
Fleming & Bro	135 00
Graff, Bennett & Co (1)	3,705 64
Graff & Co (2)	1,607 61
Gamble, Slack & Co	860 99
Graham, Wm	765 12
Gregg, Alex. A. Co	205 75
Hall & Spear	312 50
Heath, John	896 75
Hilands, Alex	125 00
Hussey, Wells & Co	1,965 50
Jamar, Jos. & Sons	441 91
Jenks, Joseph N	182 50
Jackson, Henry	39 78
Jones & Laughlins	3,967 99
Jones, Boyd & Co	1,906 12
Johnson, Sutter & Co	109 26
Keeling & Co	654 25
King & Pennock	181 25
Kuhns & Co	462 50
Kefer, Charles	48 75
Kerr, James	30 00
Knowlson, Richard	85 00
Knox, John L. L	190 00
Little, Thos. M	12 75
Little Saw Mill Run R. R. Co	91 25
Loy, J.	58 50
Lloyd & Black	1,833 50
Lippincott & Co	999 56
Long, Robert	271 00
Lyon, Snoon & Co	1,861 50
Lyon, Jas. B. Co	944 12
Lewis, Daniel & Co	1,053 79
Livingston, Copeland & Co	1,046 37
McNair, Geo	62 00
Moore & Chambers	142 50
Monti, J. L	91 25
McDonald & Miller	48 75
McKelvey & Moore	91 25
Marshall, Richard	48 50
Millinger, James Ist	649 31
Millinger, James 2d	621 87
Mellon & Bro	34 50
McKinley, Saml. A. Co	48 00
McGonigle, James	11 56
McKeroy & McGinnis	36 25
Marshall & Cooper	48 75
Mellon & Snowden	175 00
McCully W & Co	1,680 01
McClintock, A & Co	630 00
McClintock, W	28 75
Moffatt & Old	119 50
McKee & Bro	766 37
Mitchell, Heron & Co	383 00
McGowan & Bongiass	83 75
McKnight & Co	1,819 01
Marshall, James & Co	570 50
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co	906 75
Newmyer, Graf & Co	535 12
Negle, August	14 37
Nimick & Co	40 00
Nelson & Singer	24 26
Nevin, Geo. W	28 75
Phillips & Best	887 23
Perry, John C	194 00
Preston & Foster	228 13
Page, George	7 50
Pittsburgh Gas and Boston Mining Co	96 75
Packer, James	8 75
Porter, Robert, and Samuel Black	21 37
Patterson, A. & D. L	50 09
Robinson, David	49 37
Rook, Wallace	12 75
Reed A. McGonigle	31 21
Robinson & Campbell	57 50
Rook, Nelson & Co	441 56
Park Bros. & Co	441 25
Rennock, Joseph	283 50
Park, McCurdy & Co	375 00
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chi. R. R. Co	8,607 50
Robinson, Minns & Miller's	122 50
Robinson, Wm	1,982 13
Rickey & Firkbine	144 87
Rolston, John H	175 00
Sheriff, John B	343 44
Simpson, James T	80 70
Scott, Thomas	25 00
Snyder, Charles	51 80
Shuttz, F. A	22 25
Smith, Park & Co	83 75
Shoenberger & Co	1,226 25
Smith & Bongey	2,585 62
Spang, Chalfant & Co	262 75
Scaife, W. B	1,756 25
Stacey & McLaren	228 13
Singer, Nimick & Co	235 50
Tate & Sevil	1,299 31
Thompson, John	75 50
Tomlinson, Joseph	73 75
Veiders, Nicholas	108 75
Vandergrift & Co	21 25
Vance, Wm	36 00
West, C. & Co	87 75
Wood, Mathews & Co	901 62
Wood, James & Co	3,962 99
Wormer, E. & Co	2,155

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

JEFF. DAVIS and "Hangman" FOOTE, of Tennessee, are exchanging courtesies in the public prints—each denouncing the other as "a constitutional liar," and both, probably, exactly hitting the mark.

THE New York *Herald* speaks of the "surprise" which prevails in Washington diplomatic circles over "the accuracy of its information on South American affairs." This is not at all to be wondered at. To find that journal "accurate" with regard to *any* subject is enough to surprise everybody.

A CERTAIN sapient Congressman from California proposes that the President shall immediately open negotiations with the government of China to prevent Chinamen coming to this country! This is somewhat beyond the average of Congressional stupidity, and certainly that is dense enough, in all conscience.

THERE is said to be an immense amount of money in New York awaiting investment, call loans being obtainable at six per cent. What is now wanted is to have these idle funds put into use so as to afford employment to the masses, which is at present the great need of that community. It is this renewed facility in call loans which has started stock speculation afresh.

WHAT extraordinary enterprise! Monday's issue of a leading Chicago paper publishes a special dispatch from Indiana—to which it editorially refers—stating that the Supreme Court of that State has declared one section of the recently enacted Temperance law unconstitutional. This information was furnished to the readers of the COMMERCIAL nearly two weeks ago.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks New York ought to "follow the example of Pennsylvania and have a new Constitution"—apparently quite unaware of the fact that the organic law of that State has just undergone a thorough revision by a carefully selected commission of eminent men, whose work is even now engaging the attention of the Legislature, preparatory to the submission of the proposed changes to the vote of the people.

BY DIRECTION of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania, the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Philadelphia, have given notice to holders of the five-ten-year series (known as the first series) of the six per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, to the amount of ten thousand dollars and under, that interest on their loan will cease on the 30th day of April next, and that the loan, with accrued interest, will be redeemed forthwith on presentation at that bank.

SOME of the shrewdest political observers in the country consider that the Bourbon reactionists of the South are making a concerted effort to regain their lost power, and it is prophesied that it will not be long before plenty of Northern doughfaces will again be found bidding for their favor. The first step seems to be a general movement looking to the remodeling of the Constitutions of the various Southern States, for which all the Democratic papers of that section are loudly clamoring.

THE *World's* latest grievance against the government is that the latter did not adopt the Siamese twins in the interest of science, and cause a daily diagono is of their feelings to be duly made and recorded. We don't aver that the *World* is itself anxious to become the *protege* of the administration, but it almost begins to look like it—since, if once the government were to set itself up as the protector of unclassifiable monstrosities, our contemporary would naturally be among the first to receive favor and patronage.

A CASE which involves a principle of great public importance is now under consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States—embracing the question of the constitutionality of the Excise laws of Iowa, and largely affecting similar laws in every State in the Union. The position of the plaintiff in error is, that under the recent amendments to the Constitution he cannot, as a citizen of the United States, be deprived of his property in liquor by the Legislature of the State. His title, it is maintained, is a right secured to him by the federal power, and not to be divested by any other authority. The opinion of the court is looked for with unusual public interest.

THE latest proposed financial innovation is the establishment of an Assorting House in New York, either by one or more of the now existing banks, or a new bank by consolidation of existing banks willing to place their capital in a combination to redeem all national bank notes of existing national banks, and return same to banks. When money is easy in summer and the notes flow to New York, they would be sent back to the country, and country banks, it is urged, would not discount their last dollar, as now, but would expect and prepare for their notes to be returned, so that when the money was wanted in the fall for crop movements, each bank throughout the country would have a reserve to draw on first before disturbing balances held at the money centers for reserve.

IT IS stated that Senator MORTON, who will to-day address the Senate on the power of the general government to regulate railroads, will take the position that the government not only has such right, but that it is its duty to exercise its power in that direction. Senator MORTON is a man of large ability, but he will find it very difficult to convince the people that the government can manage a railroad at less expense, or with less liability of corruption, than the individual. The present agitation of this question is chiefly owing to the pressure which the "Granger" movement has brought to bear on Congress; but it is by no means clear to our mind that the farmer has any more valid reason to ask the government to take his corn to market for him than to raise it for him in the first place.

THE representative press is almost unanimously opposed to the pending proposition in Congress to place the great railroad interests of the country under the control of the general government. The New York *Bulletin* prints a long array of extracts from the leading journals of the country, selected at random from papers of all shades of politics, as well as the different sections of the Union, and whose views may therefore be accepted as altogether uninfluenced by the narrower consideration of party or locality. They are nearly all in the same vein: indeed, nowhere is there manifested a disposition to support the measure, except in some portions of the Northwest. It is to be hoped Congress may have the prudence to heed these unmistakable expressions of popular sentiment.

THE New York *Graphic* promised some time since to publish the portrai's of the prominent idiots of the country. It has partially redeemed this promise by giving a portrait of FORNEY on Friday last, declining the Mayoralty of Philadelphia tendered him by two of the feeble-minded brotherhood, and on Saturday, that of LITTLETON, whom it parades as the Reform candidate for the place declined by FORNEY. If the Mayoralty of that city was ever tendered to FORNEY, the men who tendered it were unquestionably idiots; and if he declined it, his portrait properly finds a place in the *Graphic's* gallery. LITTLETON, however, has saved his reputation by declining the position offered him, and he has his remedy against the *Graphic* in an action for libel, for placing him in such questionable company.

THE Philadelphia *North American* publishes a detailed statement of the foreign imports of that city during the year just closed, from which it appears that the total value of such importations was $29,186,925, as against $26,304,051 in 1872, and $20,820,374 in 1871. The importations were mostly direct, the aggregates being of the direct trade $26,820,826, and of the indirect trade $2,366,029. Of the former $11,396,694 was in American vessels, and $15,424,202 in foreign. The duties received at the custom house during the year 1872 amounted to $8,626,670 20, and of 1873 to $7,697,237 76, a decrease accounted for by the extension of the free list and the ten per cent. reduction in the tariff on dutiable goods. Except for the panic the imports would unquestionably have been considerably larger; nevertheless the statistics show the trade of Philadelphia to be steadily increasing.

CERTAINLY those who do not prefer to waste their sensibility, had better "suspend judgment" as to the reported death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. While there is nothing impossible or even improbable in the report, LIVINGSTONE being mortal like other people, there are reasons for hoping that the great traveler is still alive. Somebody, many indeed, appear to have become affected years ago with a sort of mania, the impulse of which has been and is to send LIVINGSTONE to the majority in one or another way. During all the years of his absence before STANLEY found him, this mania raged both in England and on the African coast. By STANLEY's discovery the rage was stilled or it failed to receive such attention as to find expression in the newspapers. But within less than a year after STANLEY's return the disease again broke out, and at least twice, perhaps oftener, within the last eight months the public has been startled by reports either of LIVINGSTONE's death or imprisonment. Only four or five weeks ago he was said to be confined by an avaricious chief, two hundred miles from the west coast, who was detaining him for a heavy ransom, and now he is stated positively to have died of dysentery. It seems that precisely the same story was in circulation at Zanzibar before Sir BARTLE FRERE left the island, months ago, but it was not believed.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana muddle is to be revived, it seems. The President is tired of bearing all the responsibility, and he naturally wants Congress to take its share of the burden, or say that it has nothing to do with it, one way or another.

It does not follow, however, that Congress will pass a bill to order a new election in Louisiana simply because BEN. BUTLER and Senator CARPENTER are preparing such a bill. Neither of those gentlemen has, as yet, demonstrated his fitness for leading in such matters, and neither of them has been very successful in his efforts to dictate the course of Congress. They were both the champions of the back-pay, and both have had to acknowledge that they had misjudged and misunderstood the views of the people on that subject.

The President, last winter, asked Congress to take some action in the Louisiana case, or give some expression of opinion upon it, and indicate what course that body expected him to pursue in it; but Congress adjourned without taking any action, and left the President in a fog as to whether Congress approved or disapproved of what he had felt compelled to do in the premises. This neglect of duty on the part of the last Congress renders it imperative on the present Congress to take up the neglected duty and discharge it. The President, consequently, has done his part in calling the attention of Congress to it, and recommending such action as seems to him most advisable. The rest is in the hands of the National Legislature, and if it does nothing, the President will be left free to conclude that his past course has been approved, and that he is at liberty to continue it.

What course Congress will take in the matter is not clear, nor can it be anticipated or inferred with any degree of accuracy. It will be safe, however, to conclude that it will be slow to meddle with or attempt to overturn the existing government in that State. The less Congress has to do with the affairs of the State governments the better. We can, with our present light, see nothing to justify it in ordering a new election in Louisiana. The situation of affairs there may be anomalous, and the facts may justify a suspicion of the perfect fairness of any election held in that State for some years past; but if the States have the right of self-government, and if Congress has but the limited powers which the Constitution confers upon it, as we have been taught to believe, the quarrels of the factions in that, as in all other States, may safely be left to its own people and their own tribunals. It is not the part of Congress to settle them, or give an opinion upon them; and our confidence in the doctrine of State Rights, as properly defined and understood, is sufficiently strong to make us deprecate Congressional interference in such cases.

In the case of the Dorr rebellion, in Rhode Island, as well as in the case of our own State in 1838, the principle was long ago established that the national government was not the arbiter in the internal strifes of the people of the several States. Louisiana should wash her dirty linen at home, and not at Washington. The President very properly and very promptly snubbed GOV. DAVIS, of Texas, in his petty attempt to array the general government on his side in a partisan fight; and if the people of Louisiana are left to settle their own affairs in their own way, we have no doubt they will be as well settled as if Congress had done the work, and we shall get rid of this eternal folly of rushing to Washington to get help to settle local difficulties. The true thing for Congress to say is to declare that it has nothing to do with such things, and let the President govern his action accordingly. The Louisiana case will settle itself, if it is only left alone.

CASTELAR UNTOUCHED.

In conversation one sometimes hears remarks which imply the existence, even among intelligent people, of an impression decidedly unfavorable to the character of Mr. CASTELAR. CASTELAR's are not so common that the world can afford to misunderstand or misrepresent them, in these days of empty pretension and plausible rascality, and if the impression alluded to were well founded, the fact would be nothing less than a great calamity. The suspicion of which the great Spanish orator has become the object in certain minds, of course originated from the cable dispatches concerning the late revolution in Madrid. From the tenor of the dispatches the inference seemed very natural, if not inevitable, that when General PAVIA dissolved the Cortes by marching troops into their hall, he was acting with the assent and executing the will of CASTELAR, whose friend he was said to be. And though the cable afterwards reported that he had denounced the act of General PAVIA in the strongest terms, the statement appears to have been understood by many as a mere attempt on his part to throw off responsibility for an odious measure which outraged the principles and conduct of his whole career.

There is, however, no foundation for any such suspicion or misconstruction. When the motion for a vote of thanks, proposed after the reading of his report, had been lost by a large majority, and his government had been formally disapproved by the representatives of the people, CASTELAR could not do anything else than resign. The scene in the Cortes seems to have been strange and peculiar—to Spain. Signor SALMERON, who had, a few hours before, savagely denounced CASTELAR, was in the President's chair, and the majority were proceeding quietly to take control of the Spanish government, by appointing a new ministry, when a military officer in uniform entered the hall and handed the President a letter from General PAVIA, Captain General of Madrid. The letter contained an order for the immediate dissolution of the Cortes. Lively excitement was the first effect, and many of the members who had just voted against CASTELAR, united in urging him to change his resolution and resume the position he had resigned. Though they did not suppose that the military order had come from him, they knew that he alone, if any one, could disregard it, or obtain its countermand. In this hope or expectation they may have somewhat relied upon General PAVIA's well known respect for and former support of him. But CASTELAR, no doubt convinced that with the Cortes in session it would be useless for him to try to govern Spain, and quite likely aware that in other directions matters had taken a turn which rendered a change inevitable, persisted in refusing to recall his resignation. Presently a company of the Madrid civil guard entered the hall and drove out the Deputies, General PAVIA and his staff waiting outside for the execution of the order. The reason assigned for the order was the necessity of preventing the setting up of another government which should complete the ruin of the country carried far by its predecessor.

According to a late Paris letter in the New York *Times*, SERRANO who is now at the top of affairs in Spain has been all along working and waiting for an opportunity to obtain the position for the sake of Don ALFONSO. The defeat of the CASTELAR government in the Cortes was the very occasion looked for, and SERRANO had accomplices on the ground, General PAVIA among the rest, ready to take advantage of the propitious opening. If he really desires a restoration of the monarchy in the person of the son of ISABELLA, he is now in a position so to guide and regulate events as to promote and finally accomplish his object. In the meantime SERRANO and his associates occupy the places of power, profit and dignity, which, as their lives have shown, they regard as eminently appropriate to their worth and merits. Most of them have long been conspicuous in Spanish affairs, at one time in overthrowing a throne, then in trying to erect another, but always in the work of advancing their own interests. They would probably have been where they are now many months ago but for the influence of CASTELAR, and it is fresh evidence of the worth of his fine and noble character, that he has so borne himself as in Spain to escape even the suspicion of having lent himself in any manner to the schemes of such veteran, audacious and persevering masters of intrigue.

MR. DISRAELI's address given in our issue of yesterday, probably does not much exaggerate the hostility with which great numbers regard the apparent tendencies of the GLADSTONE government. On the other hand, there are great multitudes thoroughly dissatisfied with the same ministry as having failed to go far enough in the direction which seems to conservatives so dangerous and objectionable. The questions thus involved call forth lively interest among the English people, and it is probably long since so many questions of great and urgent interest as just now demand settlement were brought before the people by the dissolution of Parliament. The quiet revolution, or rather transition towards liberalism long going on in Great Britain, has advanced rapidly under MR. GLADSTONE's administration, and it will be interesting to watch and see whether those who oppose such progress, still possess any effectual means of resisting or changing its steady march. Probably not. While republicanism is most likely far away, if anywhere, in prospective English history, it seems quite certain that, the masses of the people are destined, before many years, to obtain advantages, in the possession of which they can afford to feel indifferent whether their chief ruler be called a President or a King.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

The Delegate Convention of the Democratic party, called for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh, met yesterday in the Quarter Sessions Court room. Nearly all the wards were represented, but the convention was utterly destitute of either zeal or spirit. It was as much unlike an old-time Democratic gathering as a Quaker meeting is unlike an Indian war-dance. After organizing, an attempt was made to postpone the nominations until the 10th of February—the day fixed for the meeting of the Republican Nominating Conventions—but after a few short "whistling-to-keep-courage-up" speeches, it was resolved to "hold up the party flag" by making straight nominations. Hon. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, was then nominated for Mayor, FRED. L. IHMSEN, Esq., for Treasurer, and MR. JOHN A. ELDER, for Controller. Of the candidates, we have very little to say at present. MR. GUTHRIE is in his sixty-seventh year, and for thirty years has been either an office-holder or an office-hunter. He was Mayor in 1851-'52; Collector of Customs at this port for four years; Special Agent of the Treasury Department for sixteen years and was a member of the late Constitutional Convention. He is widely known, but by no means a popular man, even in his own party. Austere and reserved in manner, he has never mixed with the masses, and his nomination will excite no enthusiasm among them. MR. IHMSEN is a member of a worthy family residing on the South Side, but has no public reputation. He studied law, and is, we believe, a member of the bar. Mr. ELDER is a member of Select Council from the First ward, and "came to the surface" about a year ago in connection with the contested election case in that ward. As a whole, the ticket is decidedly weak, and will scarcely command the average support of the party.

THE course of the New York *Graphic* with regard to the Centennial celebration, presents a very creditable contrast to that of the New York papers generally. That journal forcibly observes:

"There ought to be no delay in the action of Congress. It would be a disgraceful thing, if, from a niggardly spirit of economy, an enterprise in which every American should feel a personal pride should be allowed to fail. The committee has left nothing undone to avoid the necessity of an appeal to Congress. The Pennsylvanians themselves have done all and more than any one Commonwealth could be expected to do."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Hyphenated Brothers is the name suggested for the tombstone of the Siamese Twins.

The Archbishop of Santiago declares that female voices in a choir are dangerous to true piety and devotion—which leads one to suspect that he is not exactly a saint himself. His fig-leaves betray him.

A resurrectionist has just been tried at Washington, and found guilty. He didn't raise dead politicians, or he would have been disposed of long ago.

Some gas. More than one-half the space of the *Congressional Record* is required to print the remarks of Massachusetts members alone. Bottle Butler.

The French feel very sore because of the threats put forth by the German government through the North German *Gazette*. Berlin paper shot hit hard—but then they are leaded.

The back of Pinchback seems likely to be turned back on the United States Senate.

Honesty and integrity must be making rapid strides among the people of Kentucky. The editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "We begin to fear we shall soon have to go abroad to keep from being tarred and feathered."

The woman's temperance movement, now spreading throughout Ohio, should not overlook the General Assembly.

Congressmen go with the times, and now are afforded to the country at panic prices. Some are even furnished to the lobby at a reduction on those rates—when bought at wholesale, and "sold" in lots to suit.

They are having the "gay season" in Washington. The gaunt season prevails in some other cities.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who was a leader in the rebel army during the civil war, is in favor of inflation. He is consistent, for the secessionists must have been terribly inflated before they rebelled—and burst.

The last remnant of the earth pile thrown up at East St. Louis by the mound builders, has been removed. At a depth of eight feet, a curiously shaped stone was found, together with bits of bone and some pottery.

A strange use has been made of fish scales, in the manufacture of a waterproof material, designed for dental plates, but capable of being made into waterproof cloth and other useful articles. The scales are dissolved and combined with certain fibrous and adhesive substances. The material may be highly polished and colored to any desired tint.

The lawyers are complaining in Iowa of the resolution adopted by the Grangers to settle all their disputes by arbitration. In some localities the rule is starving out the lawyers, and they have gone to farming.

Communism has received a blow in its stronghold. The Oneida community has voted to give each of its feminine members a yearly allowance for pin-money.

Local freights on some of the railways of Wisconsin are so high that farmers and business men find it cheaper to drag their produce and goods to market in wagons—distances of thirty and even fifty miles.

Even if there should be a failure of the ice crop here we are assured of an abundant supply from the North, and especially from Nova Scotia, where, it is stated, the ice is fifteen inches thick and in prime condition for exportation.

To print a thousand impressions of bank bills of the higher denominations costs $1,441 in New York, but it can be done for $63 by the Government Engraving Bureau. Why is this thus?

German immigration to the South is a subject seriously discussed and generally encouraged by the planters.

The estates of bankrupts in South Carolina, in consequence of the result of civil convulsion, have been very small, and in the great mass of bankruptcy cases there have been no estates at all.

The transit of Venus before the sun will take place on the 9th of December, this year—and the whole scientific world is completing arrangements for taking advantage of the interesting occurrence. One wonders whether the Venusians are aware of the interest their planet is affording to the Earth worms.

Henry Ward Beecher thinks that to build a theology solely by the logical faculty is as irrational as to try to make a flower with carpenter's tools. And he is about right.

More Southern "justice." A man in Galveston, charged with murder, was, the other day, waiting the commencement of his trial, when the son of the murdered man approached unperceived and shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

Barney Williams thinks seriously of building a new theater in Philadelphia, or altering an old one.

Pitiful! At the minimum estimate there are twelve thousand unemployed women in the city of New York.

The New England newspapers are bewailing the degradation of college regattas into "the tools of gamblers," because the Rowing Association has decided to hold the next regatta at Saratoga.

Because a man died in New York the other day after taking a Russian bath in that city, the people have jumped to the conclusion that bathing is dangerous, and are not going to wash themselves any more.

The gain to the stock of coin in the country during the first six months of the current fiscal year was about $30,000,000 gold and $1,000,000 silver. The number of trade dollars issued was $1,225,000.

The new weekly line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool goes into effective operation this week. This line is the result of the consolidation of the agency of the American Steamship Company and the Red Star Line.

The suspicious steamer Edgar Stewart is still at Baltimore undergoing repairs ostensibly for the purpose of putting her in good condition prior to her sale to the highest bidder.

A Michigan firm has sold to a Cincinnati dealer 24,000,000 feet of logs, the aggregate price of which, when cut and delivered on dock, is $300,000. This is the largest single transaction ever accomplished.

Sensible. The State Grange of Michigan has, after considerable discussion, resolved that "We deprecate any and all attempts to cripple or destroy railroad interests."

One of the curious facts succeeding the severe panic is, that money is now cheaper in the United States than for a year past, and quite as cheap in England as at any time in 1873.

PERSONAL.

Sojourner Truth, the venerable colored woman who used to be so prominent in pre-emancipation days, still lives, and proposes to visit the President in March and lay before him her plan for the improvement of the negro race.

Whether or not the Princess Marie, the bride of the Duke of Edinburgh, shall precede the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is now agitating the English court circles. Queen Victoria and the Czar are said to interest themselves in the matter, the former advocating the claim of her daughter and the latter that of his. The dispute is to be settled by the Heraldic College.

Lucian Young, a youthful midshipman, has been formally eulogized by the Secretary of the Navy for heroically saving a seaman from drowning under difficult circumstances. The sailor fell from a topsail yard into the sea, and notwithstanding the steamer was under rapid headway, the gallant middy unhesitatingly jumped overboard and rescued the stunned man at his own imminent peril.

The announcement that Martin F. Tupper has been granted a pension of £120 a year on the civil service list, for the services he has rendered to humanity by writing "Proverbial Philosophy," will be received by most people with a smile of absolute wonder.

Another case of hereditary transmission has come to light. Kate Fox, now Mrs. Jencken, the original and only medium of Rochester knockings notoriety, has a child three years old, and a London paper says that it is already developing as a most wonderful medium.

The romantic story about the secret marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis, which has been going the rounds of the papers, has received an official contradiction. It appears that there was not a word of truth in it.

George Brown, the founder of the Swedenborgian library in Cincinnati, and once a wealthy citizen, has become so destitute in his old age that, a few nights since, he was obliged to lodge with the city tramps at the station house.

The death of Dr. Tazewell Tyler, third son of ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, occurred in San Francisco last week.

Tailoring seems to be a peculiarly honored craft in Tennessee. First a President, and now a Mayor of Knoxville. His name is Peter Staub, a native of Switzerland, whose handiness with the goose and needle has gained him a fortune. He is a personal friend of Andy Johnson.

A Western paper thus tells the story of a true hero: "A man, aged fifty-three, who lost his feet twenty-eight years ago, being then with his family in Western Iowa, learned to ride a pony without a saddle, hunted, sold pelts, and supported himself and family. Five years ago he pre-empted 160 acres of land in Jewell county, Kansas, and now has one of best farms in the county. Last fall he put in the unprecedented acres of winter wheat, riding a sulky plough, and doing all the work himself. His farm is well stocked, and his wife and seven children are happy.

STATE NEWS.

There were twelve deaths in Johnstown last week, nearly all children.

The announcement of pay-day this week has infused new life into Johnstown business circles, and especially the employees at the mill.

During two weeks of the religious meetings in the Second Presbyterian Church, Johnstown, sixty-six persons were received into membership.

On Sabbath last the Baptists of Erie, had a wholesale baptism.

Those cute gentlemen who left their tanks empty waiting to fill them with twenty-five cent oil, will soon go into partnership with a few others who are waiting to buy Titusville real estate at 1868 prices. The combined firm intend to buy up gold dollars at thirty cents a piece.—*Titusville Herald.*

The Titusville Acid Works are again to be enlarged the coming season to keep pace with the growing refining interest there.

Ashland enumerates among her wants "A chief burgess who isn't afraid to enforce the laws."

Of the Port Clinton Tunnel the President of the Reading Railroad says: The great expense of widening it and the necessity of re-arching it the whole length, made it advisable to locate a new line. The tunnel will remain its present width, single track. Work is now under progress, masonry of the bridges finished, and the new line will be open for trade early in the autumn.

The extension of the Reading machine shop cost $3,347, and the work, so far on the depot, is estimated at $103,956.

Some few days ago the wife of Richard J. Storey, of Titusville, received a dispatch from her home in Cleveland, stating that her father lay at the point of death in that city, and for her to come on immediately if she desired to see him alive. She started apparently well, and arrived in Cleveland in due time. When near her father's residence she was suddenly taken with cramps and carried into the house in a helpless condition, where she died soon after. Her father lived only a few hours after, and both will be buried together in Cleveland.

The Bridge Company at Parker City is sued by the County Commissioners for county tax, the company claiming to be exempt.

The Venango county farmers are to hold a meeting at Franklin on the 17th of February next to organize an agricultural association.

A young man named William Warner committed suicide by hanging himself at Reading a few days ago. He was subject to fits of melancholy.

Adam Leisey, the Lancaster county barn burner, pleaded guilty on Thursday last in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and undergo an imprisonment of five years on the first, and four years and nine months on the second indictment.

A funeral party in Montgomery county, a few days ago, when arriving at the graveyard, found no preparations made for the burial. Both the sexton and a minister had to be sent for and a delay of three hours was the result.

Charles Murray, of Conshohocken, Montgomery county, was arrested on Thursday night last, charged with attempting to commit arson. He came home intoxicated, turned his wife out of the house, saturated the floor with coal oil and set fire to the building. His neighbors arrived in time to extinguish the flames before much damage had been done—only a hole burned in the floor.

A gas well being drilled on the Tracy farm, a couple miles west of Erie on Saturday, struck a vein of such strength that the chips of rocks broken by the drill were shot out as if from the mouth of a cannon.

They have a live society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Erie.

Albert Gleason, of Erie, recently sold his horse, wagon and harness for $100, but it seems that the horse was the individual property of his wife, and now a jury has made an additional award of $150, about the value of the animal, for it.

A soldier of the war of 1812 died in Harrisburg on Sunday.

For some time past there has been considerable rivalry between marksmen of Cambria and Blair counties, and several shooting matches have already taken place to test the relative skill of representatives from the two counties who consider themselves perfect in the use of a rifle.

Hereafter the employees of the Cambria Iron Works will be paid regularly as before the panic.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* printed 520,250 copies during the week ending last Saturday.

Mr. Herman J. Schwarzmann, Engineer of Design of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has been selected by the Centennial Board of Finance as engineer in charge of the Centennial grounds, and at the meeting of the Park Commissioners, held on Saturday last, permission was granted to Mr. Schwarzmann to accept the position. The selection is an excellent one. Mr. Schwarzmann is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties assigned to him. He was educated as an engineer in Europe. He has been engaged at the Park for several years, and most of the work which has been done there, especially the adornment of the grounds, has been done under his supervision, and upon plans prepared by him. He visited the Vienna Exposition by direction of the Park Commission, and his observations there will be of great service to the Centennial Commission in laying out the ground for our exhibition in 1876.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The following postal changes have been made in Pennsylvania: Office established—Somer's Lane, Tioga county, Joseph Gill. Offices discontinued—Lovell's Station, Erie county; Torontona, Clinton county. Postmasters appointed—T. J. Crawford, Knox, Carlon county; Calvin Tobias, Langdon, Centre county; James C. Brewster, Meadow Gap, Huntingdon county; James A. Ewart, Neshannock, Mercer county; Joseph S. Coover, Myerstown, Lebanon county; Jacob Somers, New Parke, York county; Silas Conner, Orangeville, Columbia county; Eldred M. Kilbourn, Pike Mills, Potter county; Perry D. Black, Rohrsburg, Columbia county; Elias Brecht, Sterrittania, Erie county; H. W. Bradwell, Tunkhannock, Wyoming county; Elias Ortz, Valley View, Schuylkill county.

THE circumstances of the cruel roasting alive of a dog in Cincinnati, for which the offending man has been fined and imprisoned, are as follows: Patrick Naughton, the engineer, who runs an engine on the Little Miami Road, was idly standing before his engine fire, when a dog ran by, halting a short distance off. Somebody gave it a kick, and somebody else called out to Naughton, "Here, throw in the dog. All right," he answered, "pitch it up." The dog was pitched up, and Mr. Naughton held it in one hand while he opened the door of the furnace, in which roared a blazing fire. On opening it wide, he took the dog in both hands and hurled it straight into the middle of a glowing bed of coals. After looking at the beast squirm for a few seconds he closed it up, and when it was opened again there was only a mass of burnt matter, redly transparent. In court, Mr. Naughton did not deny the act, but urged that he was troubled about the recent strike, and did it "kind of absent-minded like."

Considerable stir is being created among the Brooklyn churches by the development of a tendency to listen to women preachers.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Dr. Hollingsworth's Reminiscences—Incidents of a Strange Life.

Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, North Carolina, concerning the Siamese twins, says: The twins moved to our neighborhood in 1846. Before the war they did not agree as brothers so indissolubly bound ought to do, and they came to me once, and Eng, who had the better disposition of the two, said in presence of their business agent that he could not live with his brother amicably, and wanted to have a separation. I replied that the most eminent surgeons of Europe had given their opinion adverse to such an operation, and that I would not do it, adding that I would as soon cut their throats. This startling view, together with the agent's persuasions, caused the matter to drop. They were born face to face, and could not have been at any time during their lives back to back, as some accounts represent. The connection was by an extension of the sternum, at the time of their death almost osseous in its hardness, and nearest in appearance and size to a man's hand, with the fingers stretched out and squeezed together, and with the thumb underneath, making a convex and a concave surface respectively above and below. In the exact center of this band was the mark of a single umbilical cord. The absence of doubleness in this regard is confirmed by the statement of the mother to her son Eng, who repeated it to me. This band I examined after death. It had but one umbilical mark precisely in the center of the connection and underneath. Eng, the strong and healthy one, understood his ultimate relation to his weak and sickly brother, and remarked, on several occasions, "We can't live long." Chang never said anything but "I feel bad." I told them at the time of the interview on the subject that possibly the separation might have been performed successfully when young. If I had been in time, before the death of Eng, I would certainly have attempted the operation. The common error concerning the supposed artery passing through the band would not have deterred me, but my only fear was that peritonitis would set in, as this band connected itself directly with the peritoneum. The band is the ensiform cartilage apparently ossified as hard as the thigh bone, and it had no motion in it and had very little sensation, and that only at a particular point in the center. The danger of peritonitis alone prevented the operation. Their wives are white sisters, born Yates, raised in North Carolina, uneducated but naturally intelligent, about forty years old, weighing 200 and 225 pounds respectively, and children of a mother who now weighs nearly four hundred pounds. The twins were fond of playing draughts but never against each other, saying it would be no amusement. They were not members of any church, but went occasionally with their wives. Their brains were distinct. They were good business men, and often in driving a bargain, they would walk aside and consult together as to what was best. They had only two deaf and dumb children. The deaf girl recently married in Raleigh. No two men were more honest in their dealings, nor more pertinacious in habits.

GOVERNOR NOYES.

His Last Official Act—An Affecting Scene.

While an immense crowd of people was congregating about the State House to witness the inaugural ceremonies (for it began to assemble early in the day) an affecting incident was taking place in the Executive chamber, of which there were but two eye-witnesses. Hundreds of guests had called and scores were calling to say their good-byes to Governor Noyes. Among those who entered the chamber, however, was an old man, thin, wrinkled, pale and gray-haired, and much bent by age and manifest suffering. He timidly asked to see the Governor, who stepped aside to a window with him. The old man said he would have called before, but had been sick. He came at that late hour to make an appeal for the pardon of an erring son, who had been confined in the penitentiary for seven years, and who had three more to stay. "What is the name of your son?" asked the Governor. The old man gave it. Governor Noyes then, without making any definite reply, requested him to step into his private room and wait till he was at leisure. The fact was, the pardon had been granted early that morning, and the old man's daughter had already gone to carry the pardon to her brother and accompany him from the penitentiary to the Governor's office. In a few moments the liberated man arrived with his sister, neither expecting to find the father there, and the father not dreaming that the pardon had already been granted. One can readily imagine the scene as the Governor conducted the two to his private room. The son flew to his father and embraced him, and then flinging his arms around the Governor's neck, covered his face with kisses. The old man, overcome by the great happiness of the moment, sank into his chair, sobbing like a child. There were no dry eyes in that room, and those who, a few minutes later, were talking and chatting with the retiring Governor in the reception-room, little imagined in what a touchingly pathetic scene he had been a participant. The liberated man has a wife and child eight years old, a sister, and aged parents. It will be a pleasant reflection during his lifetime to Governor Noyes that it was one of the last acts of his Executive power to fill one household with the sunshine of happiness, and restored the beloved one long separated from them who had fearfully condoned for his crime.

The Oil Market.

The market on Saturday was quiet in the morning, but strengthened in the afternoon and was very firm at the close. The fact that after an easier feeling, following the excited advance, the market so soon recovered, demonstrated its real strength. Of course, the bulls are helping the forward movement. But on the other hand the bears are making an equally strong effort to break the market, or at least to hold it for a time in check. Now, unless all buyers shall withdraw from the market—which is simply impossible—prices in all probability, as it seems to us, must continue to advance. It is better for all parties in the trade to know the facts. It is our duty so far as we can ascertain the facts relating to the oil trade, to give them to the public. Our opportunities for getting information of various kinds bearing on the subject ought, not unfrequently, to make us competent to speak advisably upon it. We could state many things of much import in relation to the prospects of trade. To some of these we have already alluded. We know of parties who, of late, have attempted to find large lots of oil for tankage, but after a week's effort are unable to find any large lots, from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels. They find, to buy at all, that they must pick up small quantities. A producing firm, that was getting on the first of November 1,500 barrels a day is getting now only 600 barrels. There are scores of others in a similar condition. Notwithstanding there have been some large strikes, the production is steadily declining, and with a greater rapidity than most people are aware of. A good deal of the production is still sold ahead, and we suppose this is one of the reasons why spot is not plentier.

The whole view of the case may be given in a few words: As the trade is now evidently shaping and as contracts are running, at any figure below $2.50 a barrel, the demand for oil within the next three months, in our opinion, is likely to be in excess of the supply.—*Titusville Courier.*

A LETTER of M. D. Conway to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that recent investigations into the condition of the workingmen of England have disclosed some rather surprising facts relative to their earnings, savings, etc. It appears that in the savings banks of the country, established for the working classes, the deposits now amount to £60,000,000. As much as £20,000,000 of this has been deposited since 1862, though a cotton famine and a commercial panic have occurred within that time. These deposits, in 1871 alone, amounted to £3,820,294. In addition to this, the various Friendly and Benevolent Societies, of which there are about twelve thousand, own an accumulated capital of about twenty million pounds sterling, or one hundred million dollars. To this must still be added the wealth of the Trades Unions, which comprise over 700,000 men, and have an aggregate capital of about seven million pounds. These figures furnish surprising evidence of the thrift, economy and prudence of the English working classes.

Secretary Richardson recommends the abolition of the moieties system, with a single exception in the case of smuggling.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression improved, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,751 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. A. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sommerville, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,

REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. FAULKNER, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. PHEO. HYATT, President.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
1123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S,
UNTIL
February 1st,
In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the
ANNUAL INVENTORY,
And in order to make room for
SPRING GOODS,
The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing
Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Jeans, &c., &c.,
HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW
UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st,
WIL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1874.

The question of paying interest on deposits is again before Congress in the shape of a bill introduced by a representative from Ohio to prevent that practice.

Congress may, by legislation, forbid the national banks paying interest on running accounts, but that they can prevent its being done is more than doubtful. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the evils of paying interest on deposits, it cannot be doubted that the passage of such a law in regard to the national banks, and at the same time leaving other banks free to offer that inducement would be a serious blow to the national banks without checking the supposed evil, for seeing other banks drawing business by the old means the nationals would soon find a way of overcoming and evading the law, as they now do the law which requires them in this State to discount all domestic commercial paper at 6 per cent., a provision which is no more regarded than if it had no existence.

On this subject a contemporary has the following pertinent statement of the case:

"Country banks take now all the local paper they think good; but there are not the same opportunities for loaning in the country and the interior towns as in the cities. The country banks will, therefore, at times, have a surplus for which they must find temporary investment and yet be sure they can get it back on demand. If they do not have this facility they will keep the money in their own vaults; in other words, they would "run stronger" than now. This, of course, would imply a smaller amount of money in the market, not only in the summer, which trade is stagnant, but, to some extent, at all seasons of the year. It is possible that, if the payment for interest by any bank, national or state, to any other bank on its average deposits could be effectually prevented, the country banks would endeavor to use their surplus funds by the purchase of commercial paper in the cities, but whatever agency they employed to effect this purpose, they would take more risk in purchasing city paper themselves than they would by depositing the money in a city bank, which would do so more intelligently, because of its better acquaintance with the affairs of individual city merchants. For this increased risk, the country banks would probably charge a higher rate of interest, on the same principle that insurers charge more for their risk in visiting the sunny land."

—The stock market continues to excite much interest and numerous "points" are given out as to the future.

It appears to be upheld principally by the possibility of the authorization of some scheme for the further inflation of the currency, but also by the efforts of the "bulls," who would like to realize the profits their stocks now show, but have not all the opportunity they wish. It is not to be supposed, however, that an immediate decline is anticipated—prices may yet be carried higher under the influence of cheap money. A large "short" interest is reported in Pacific Mail, and that this is made use of in putting up the price. Ohio and Mississippi is to be controlled by a large and influential operator not altogether unknown in connection with this stock, and the stock is to be marked up to 40. Western Union appears to have lost its position as leader in the market, and the white heat of speculation by which this stock has been surrounded during the past three months has somewhat cooled off. The effect of the New York Central statement having subsided the stock has been less active. Lake Shore had a fresh instalment of life infused into it and advanced upon the announcement that the last of the $1,800,000 of its notes held by the Union Trust Company had been paid.

—We hope to soon report some definite action on the subject of free banking, the subject having been thoroughly discussed both by the press of the country and in Congress, the feeling of the public being all but universal in favor of the passage of some such law.

The bill which the Committee on Banking and Currency has decided to report, authorizes circulation to the extent of ninety per cent. on the bonds deposited as security; requires the banks to keep a deposit of five per cent. in legal tenders in the Treasury Department for the purpose of redeeming such of their notes as are presented for redemption, and give the banks the privilege of making a daily clearance of their notes if they so desire.

It contains the strange provision of prohibiting national banks paying interest on the deposits of other national banks, and would thus, by implication allow them to pay interest on the deposits of other banks.

The reserves, as far as circulation is concerned, are abolished, but retained as at present for deposits. This provision explains the meaning of the five per cent. deposit in the Treasury Department, and seems to be a move in the right direction.

If the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency authorizing the organization of national banks without circulation on the deposit of $10,000 in government bonds were but added to this bill, it would be all that could be asked. The above is taken from the telegraphic summary of the bill for the correctness of which in detail we do not vouch, but await the full text of the act.

—J. Nelson Tappan, ex-President of the American National bank of New York, has been very wisely chosen by the creditors of Messrs. Howns & Maley, assignee in bankruptcy of that firm. Mr. Tappan is a gentleman of large financial experience, and will be able to handle the assets of the firm much more advantageously for the creditors than could any inexperienced person. The vote stood as follows:

J. Nelson Tappan, 445; Charles S. Brown, 30; John Todd, 1; creditors who did not vote, 186; total, 706. Whole amount of debts proved, $1,040,654 92; amount of debts proved by creditors who voted for J. Nelson Tappan for assignee, $585,763 76; amount of debts proved by creditors who did not vote for J. Nelson Tappan, $454,891 16; clear majority in value for J. Nelson Tappan, not assignee, $130,872 60.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 27, 1874.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30, P. M.	3:0 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
Western Union Teleg'h	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo Express		69¾		69		
American Express		69¾		69		
United States Express		69¾		69¾		
New York Central	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Erie	45¾	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Illinois Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Northwestern	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Do Preferred					72¾	72¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	47¾	47¾	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Do Preferred	54	54	54	54	54	54
Wabash						
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	84	84	84	84	84	84
Chicago and Alton						
Marion		13½	13⅝	13⅝		13⅝

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
1881, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20s, 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s 1868	117	117¾	117¾
10-40s	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s, coupons	114¾	114¾	114
Currency 6s	115	115	115
New 5s	113	113	113

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee	81	80¾
Virginia, new	61	60¾
South Carolina, July	9	9
Missouri 6s	93	92¾
South Carolina, April		15

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	43¾
Penna. s'r'p, sales	94¾
Reading, ss cs	57
United Co's N. J. bid	121
Cat'wiss, 1st	16¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	59
A. V. R. R.	90
Central Transportation, sales	43
Empire Transportation, bid	59
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	79

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 27, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather has again changed and during the day rain and snow fell, the latter the order, which in some degree interfered with trade.

As yet but little ice has accumulated in the rivers, and fears are entertained that cold iced drinks and frozen creams will rule high during the coming summer. But then February is yet to be heard from.

The late advances in coffees and bacon are fully maintained with an active trade demand reported.

The receipts of grain are somewhat lighter. Prices however, are unchanged, and with light stocks on hand, no concessions will be made by holders to effect sales.

Flour shows no quotable change in prices. The stocks on hand are not large, and good brands are ruled firmly at quotations.

Butter is in large supply and prices must, of necessity, come down.

Eggs are in good supply and are slow sale at quotations.

The following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,920	Apples, bbls	239
Cheese, boxes	176	Corn, sks	1,287
Wheat, sks	850	Barley, sks	872
Oats, sks	1,215	Butter, pkgs	190
Beans, pkgs	1,349	Bacon, tierces	
Potatoes, bush	2,000		

We omit extended quotations.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Wool steady with fair demand and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 56¼@58c; extra 55@56c; medium 55@55c; coarse 50@52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 50@ 53c; medium 53@55c; coarse 55@57c. Combing, washed 62¼@65c; combing unwashed 42½@45c; Canada combing 55@60c; fine unwashed 35@37c; coarse and medium washed 50@52c; tub washed 51@53c. Extra and merino pulled 45@50c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 white Wabash $1 61; amber Michigan cash and seller February $1 59, seller March $1 55, seller April $1 59; No. 2 red $1 48, seller January $1 47@1 48. Corn active and prices advanced; high mixed 67½c seller February, 67½c seller April; new 70c, seller March; low 66¾c, mixed new 68c; no grade 64@ 65½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 47c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—BEEVES—Receipts 1,729 head. Market firmer and prices advanced to $5 75@ 6 for live; $7@8 20 for city dressed, and $6 75@7 37 for western dressed.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one, holders were firm in their views and not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales. They contend that it is only a matter of time about prices. How long they will have to wait for buyers to pay their figures is another matter. Below will be found all the information we could obtain on the subject.

CRUDE.

Holders were firm in their views. Only one sale was reported at Parkers, 1,000 bbls Union $1 45. Some dealers were holding out for $1 50. United was quoted at $1 40@1 42½.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; holders were firm at 12c free on cars at the works.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 13¼c; February 13½@13⅝c; March 14@14¼c; April 14¼@14⅝c.

New York—Spot 14c; February 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady; city $1 90; country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—The "Courier" says: There was very little doing in the market and it is difficult to quote a standard price, as owners desire to purchase cheap; but sellers do not intend to let an opportunity pass if they have to pay considerably in advance of quotations. In fact it is difficult to say what would be paid, as the market is evidently on the advance, and those who cannot get $2 00 for their oil to-day on upper road will only have to wait a day or two before that price is reached, and perhaps more can be obtained. Buyers, next month, at $1 85 was freely bid but $2 50 could be obtained. The market is upward and all that producers will have to do is to hold firm at the oil is wanted. At Oil City there was little doing, $1 55 being freely bid, but sellers are parted. Down the river all is excitement; for Union pipe $1 75 was bid for 5,000 bbls yesterday and refused. Sales of crude:

5,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 75
5 0 bbls, upper road, spot	1 67½
5 0 bbls, upper road, spot	1 70
5 0 bbls, upper road, spot	1 72½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 55
5 0 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 74½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United	1 45

NEW YORK, January 27.—Closing 26.—Oil offered at lower prices and market quiet; sales 4,000 bbls crude on track, February, at 6¾c spot; small lots, 6⅝@6¾c. Refined nominal at 14c. Cakes 20afr.; 1,000 bbls refined, deliverable three months after February 10, at 14c. Philadelphia quiet and weak; refined 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Market quiet and nothing doing; S. W. 13½c; crude 5½c; cakes 18½c; sales none; futures, February, 13¼@13½c; March, 14@14¾c; April, 14¾@14⅞c.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Nothing doing; spot $1 72½@1 75.

OIL CITY, January 27.—Market quiet and firm at $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market firm with no sellers under $2.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Radiant O W	795
Fisher Bros	Paine, A. & T	80
Stevenson	Peerless O W	341
Jos Bushnell	National O W	693
Stevenson	Liberty O W	469
Jos Bushnell	Peerless O W	237
Duncan	Eclipse O W	474
Fisher Bros	Eureka O W	154
Stevenson	Eagle O W	153
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	936
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	2,837
Duncan	American O W	308

Crude Oil Received by Hall and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Radiant O W	Eclipse O W	474
Fisher, A. & T	Eureka O W	154
Peerless O W	Eagle O W	153
National O W	Crystal O W	936
Liberty O W	Brilliant O W	2,837
Peerless O W	American O W	308
Total		7,377

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., and W. P. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Brock, Phila	590
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	812
Wormser, M & Co	Comet, Schalk & Co., N Y	922
Wormser, M & Co	F G Franciscus, Lewston	100
Total		1,754

Coal Received per A. V. H. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Keystone B dge Co	A V R R	4
Total		4

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 27, 1874.

The run of cattle this week fair. The attendance of buyers not very good. The quality of the offerings fair. The market has not fairly opened; but little doing. Trade dragging, buyers holding off to see what the run will be toward the middle of the week. In the absence of sales we withhold quotations.

Hogs.

The run of hogs very light. The quality of the offerings not very good. The market is firm and strong, being at least one-half cent higher than last week. To-night the market closes firm at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 40 to $6 50; prime Philadelphia, $6 25 to $6 35; good mixed hogs, $5 90 to $6 10; good Yorkers, $6 40 to $5 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The attendance of buyers good. Not much doing in the yards yet, but market firm. One load good, fine wool sheep averaging 107 lbs sold at $5 25, but do is considered about the ruling price for 100 lb stock. Trade closes firm at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled: No 1 spring $1 23@1 26; No 2 do $1 24 cash, $1 24¾ February, $1 27¾ March; No 3 do $1 17¾; rejected, $1 12@1 12. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 58c cash, 58¾c February, 59¾ March; rejected, old, 54c. Oats steady, with moderate demand; No 2, 43¾c cash, 44¾c seller March; rejected 38¾@39c. Rye—Demand active and prices advanced; No 1, 80@81c. Barley—Demand active and prices unchanged; fall No. 2, $1 62@1 70; No 3, $1 43@1 50; outside in both cases for northwestern. Seeds unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork heavy and lower at $6 25a 6 40; light active and firm at $6 30@6 50.

WHISKY—Demand active and prices advanced at 97c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $14 30 cash or February, $14 20 March. Lard heavy with moderate demand at 9¾c cash or February, 9¾c March. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7¾c, loose, and spot. Green meats steady and unchanged. Sweet pickled hams, 16 lbs average 10¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton weak: middling uplands, 16c. Flour less active: superfine western and S'ate, $5 90@6 25; white wheat extra, $7 30@8 00; extra Ohio, $6 50@8 50; Louis, $6 90@11 00. Whisky firmer at $1. Wheat dull and lower: receipts 115,000 bushels; No. 3 spring, $1 57@1 58; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 62@1 64; No. 1 Milwaukee and No. 1 Duluth, $1 65. Rye and malt firm. Barley scarce at $2 00. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed, 80c; old and new 84@85c; yellow, 84@85c; mixed in store 91c. Oats quiet; mixed western, 61@62c; white western, 62¾@63¾c. Hay and hops are unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar higher with increased demand at 7¾@8c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Crude petroleum firmer at 6¼@6½c; refined 13¾@ 13¾c. Turpentine 48c. Eggs heavy at 29@30c. Pork quiet and nominal; extra prime $15; prime mess $15; new mess $16 25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled hams 6¾@7¾c; middles dull; long clear 8¾c; short clear 8¾@8½c; long and short clear January 8 1-16c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¼c; February 9¼c; March 9 5-16@9 7-16c. Butter steady at 35@ 35c. Cheese firm at 9¼@10c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 27.—Cattle—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,972 head; market for the week 4,284 head. Market opened dragging, owners demanding 3c advance on last weeks closing prices; few sold commanding ½c advance, buyers on account reported heavy arrivals, holding off for a decline.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 800 head; total for the week, 1,900 head. Market opened with light receipts, but with some 11 loads held over from last week; active at 5@ advance on last week's closing prices.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,900 head; total for the week, 7,800 head, against 13,200 head same time last week. Market brisk with light receipts; 25 to 50c. Yorkers; $6 @ 25 heavy hogs all offerings disposed of; pens bare of stock.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour, oats, rye, barley and wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn dull and declined at 59@60c. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $15 87 spot. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 9a9¼c; kettle 9¼a9⅝c. Bulkmeats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib sides 8c spot and seller February; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear 9¾c. Hogs steady and range $5 60@5 90; light after 5 for choice; receipts 2,940 head; shipments 870 head. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Business is slowly improving with manufacturers' agents, and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods in steady request and firm in price. Bleached shirtings and grain bags active. Medium, fancy and white ground prints and percales in brisk demand. Ginghams selling more freely. Cloths, cassimeres, worsted suitings and cottonades are severally more active. White goods, linens and Hamburg edgings in request.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Flour is improved demand; superfine $5 @6 25. Wheat steady at $1 50a 1 57. Corn quiet; mixed western nominally 52@ 53c. Oats quiet. Rye weaker at 80c. Provisions very strong and firm. Pork unchanged. Bulk meats—sides 7¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 8c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Butter quiet. Coffee strong and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No 1 Milwaukee $1 26¾; No 2 do, $1 23¾; seller February $1 24¾ seller March $1 28. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 43¾c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed 59c. Rye steady, with moderate demand; No 1, 77c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; fall No. 2 $1 60.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—Cotton in good demand for clean grades; inferior neglected; quotations nominally unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 72@73c. Bran quiet at 90a95c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm at 6¾a6¾c; 8¾a8¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour, corn and oats quiet. Wheat quiet; white $1 11 60. Provisions firm. Pork $15 12½@15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib 8¾a8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 9¾c. Lard 9¾a10¼c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 27.—Wheat dull but steady and unchanged. No 1 red $1 57; No 2 do $1 42. Corn —low mixed, old, 70c; high mixed, 71c; new do, mixed 67c; do low, 66c. Oats—No 1 State 50c; No 2, 48c; white 51c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—Cotton dull at 15¾@16c. Flour quiet at $6 50@8 60. Wheat quiet at $1 30a 1 55. Corn active 75c. Oats active at 60c. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; red $1 51@1 63; amber $1 75a 1 80. Corn dull at 80@84c. Oats unchanged. Whisky $1 01.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 27.—Wheat—Red winter $1 75. Corn dull at 75@80c.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 6@6 per cent.

STERLING

firm, with actual business at $4 83¾ for sixty days, and $4 87 for sight. Customs receipts $279,000. Produce exports for the week $5,406,967.

GOLD

firmer, closing at 111⅝, after selling at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates were 2@6, and for borrowing flat. Treasury disbursements $280,000. Clearings $37,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20's, '67	117¾
5-20's, '62	114¾	5-20's, '68	117¾
5-20's, '64	116¾	New 5's	113
5-20's, '65	117¾	10-40's	114
5-20's, '65, new	116¾	Currency 6's	118¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and firm.

Missouri	93	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	81¾	North Carolina, new	18
Tennessee, new	81¾	North Carolina, old	28
Virginia, new	47		

STOCKS.

firm, except for the last few minutes of the day, when prices declined from ¼ to ⅝ in general list, ⅞ on Lake Shore, and 1⅞ on St. Paul common. The downward movement was based on Washington dispatches in regard to the finances, which seemed to indicate that the inflationists are losing ground. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock, 135,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 15,000 St. Paul, 45,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Ohio.

Canton	76¾	St. Paul preferred	70
W. U. Tel. Co	76¾	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	132
Quicksilver	29	Do preferred	70
Adams Express Co	95	Ft. Wayne	91¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	69	Terre Haute	13
American Express	61	Do preferred	33
United States	69¾	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	130
N. Y. Central	103½	Ohio & Missis'ippi	34
Erie	46¾	Cleve., Col. & I.	93
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	105
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	84¾
Do preferred	118	Panama	135
Michigan Central	99¾	Illinois Central	101
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific	34½
Northwest	60¾	Central Pacific bonds	95
Do preferred	72¾	Union Pacific bonds	88¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hartford & Erie	2¾
New Jers'y Central	102¾	Del. & Lack	103¾
St. Paul	48¾	Bankers' bills	4 83¾

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WM.		CHANGE —OR—		DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	29	4	12	0	W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	25	0	—1	1	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	8	10	0	3	W.	Lt. rain.
Keokuk	3	1	—0	5	W.	Clearing.
Leavenworth	2	6	—0	2	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	11	0	0	6	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	18	6	11	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	14	0	6	0	W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	5	5	0	3	S.	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh	9	0	—1	6	S. W.	Threat'g.
St. Louis	14	5	13	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	31	4	—0	2	S. W.	Clearing.

*Below high water mark.

DANIEL O'LEARY, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 27, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Raining at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 27, 1874.

River stationary, with about eight feet and a half of water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 44 degrees at 4 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 27, 1874.

River stationary at five feet. If present weather holds out forty-eight hours will have eight feet of water. Warm and slight rain.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 27, 1874.

River fourteen feet six inches and falling. Departed—J. E. Rankin, for Pittsburgh, 9 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 6 P. M. Raining.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—River thirty-five feet six inches, and falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; James D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Pat Rogers, Memphis; Alleghenia Belle, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Light rain all day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—River rising slowly, with thirteen feet two inches in canal, and eleven feet two inches in the pass at 6 P. M. There is now eight feet in Kentucky chute for ascending boats. No arrivals or departures except packets.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 27.—Rained steadily since ten o'clock last night. Mercury 45 to 50 degrees. River rising twenty-two inches since Tuesday. Up—Alfred Wild, Lawrence, Fayette, Geo. Roberts, Mary Ament, Arlington, Dove, Memphis, Bay, Ignicia, Florence Lee, Nick Longworth, generally with fine trips. The Longworth has added largely, and is nearly full.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—River still rising, with nine feet on the shoals. Raining hard all day. Arrived—Branford, Upper Cumberland; Shippers Own, Cincinnati. Departed—Shippers Own, Cincinnati.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—Raining this morning but clear and cool this evening. River rising slowly. Arrived—Baum, Cincinnati; Dugan, Belle Texas, Arkansas river; Gossom, White river. Departed—Mary Boyd, Ashland, Arkansas river; Minnesota, Cincinnati; Bannon, Tunica river; Quinchita, Sherlock, Mary Houston, City Alton, the two former last night, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 27.—Down—Pargoud, Up—Louisville, Exporter. Cloudy and cool. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Arrived—Babbage, Grand Tower; John Howard, Arkansas river. Departed—Shannon, Cincinnati, Raining and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Beaver.
James E. Rankin	Cutler	Matamoras.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Beaver.
R. W. Skillinger	Russell	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet, falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati	Exchange	Shuman, 4 P. M.
Matamoras	J. E. Rankin	Cutler, 2 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet scant and falling. We had a warm rain most of the day. Trade on the landing is improving.

THE Clifton Iron and Nail Mill is again in full blast.

FIVE feet and falling was reported at Oil City yesterday.

THE John Kyle left Belmont with 1,141 bales cotton on board.

THE Pomeroy coal miners are yet on a strike, and no mining is being done.

THE Atlantic has 20,000 bushels bulk corn as one item in her freight list.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

THE Raven, Liberty No. 4, Kanawha No. 9, Storm No. 5, Mary D and G. W. Wolf are laid up at Middleport.

THE Shannon arrived at New Orleans Saturday, and the Exporter and Robert Mitchell left there the same day.

THE United States Senate has passed bill to assume the debt and take possession of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

CAPTAIN S. Scott of McConnelsville, Ohio, bought the steamer Oella, at Ironton, Saturday, for $6,500. She left for Marietta Sunday.

THE St. Louis papers report that Captain Daniel Able has filed his petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, $100,000. Assets, nothing.

AGAIN AFLOAT.—The towboat Hercules that sunk some time since on Ironing has been raised. She will be docked and put in complete repair.

LEFT FOR CINCINNATI.—Bengal Tiger, nine barges, 160,000 bushels for Louisville; Charles McDonald, 20 coal and nine barges, containing 125,000 bushels coal.

THE popular packet Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, takes her departure for Portsmouth and Cincinnati on Thursday. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine steamer James E. Rankin, Captain Cutler, takes her departure this day for Wheeling and Matamoras. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

CINCINNATI.—Arrived—Ironsides, Joseph Walton, Nellie Walton, from Pittsburgh. Leave this evening—Allegheny Belle, for New Orleans; Pat. Rogers, from Memphis.

THE Blue Line Barge Company have purchased the large propeller Exchange from R. R. Hudson, and will use her as a jobbing boat at Ashland for the present.

THE towboat Future City is towing the Anna up from New Orleans, to enter the Cincinnati and Tennessee River trade under command of Capt. Geo. Evans, formerly of the Camilla. The Future City passed Vicksburg Saturday.

DUBUQUE, January 24.—Up to the present time the two ice companies have harvested too tons of ice, with the usual supply for home use and shipment, and are still at work putting up all the quantity possible. The ice is now eighteen inches thick and of good quality.

"RAN" FOR THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The Great Republic went into New Orleans, last Thursday, with the blue ribbon trip of the season—Vic: 5,417 bales of cotton, 3,858 sacks of cotton seed, 1,474 sacks of oil cake, 135 tubs of butter, 20 barrels dried apples and 156 packages merchandise.

SATURDAY'S Evansville "Journal" says: "Capts. McClain and Archer, Local Inspectors of Steamboats, yesterday received their silver badges as Deputies of office. They are in form of a breastpin, and in shape a shield. These officers are instructed to wear them constantly."

THE St. Louis "Democrat," of Saturday, has the following paragraph: "The renowned steamboat passenger agent, Jas. O'Grady, has recently awarded the stop contract for three years, at $38,160 per annum. We bid a long farewell to Mr. O'Grady, the stop contractor."

MEMPHIS.—The "Avalanche" says: The small whariboat lately used by the Arkansas Packet Company, at this wharf, has been sold to Capt. Morford for $1,000 cash, and he expects to have it towed to Friar's Point by the steamer Legal Tender, where it will henceforth do duty.

THE Gallipolis "Journal," contains the following: A new steamboat is talked of to run from this city to Cincinnati. She will be designed to make the trip in daylight and it is estimated that she will cost $25,000. The models have been completed, and are pronounced successes. May she be built.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and way points. This boat is A No. 1 in all respects, and in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Vandegrift and Haroldson, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE steamer Billy Collins has gone from Washita to upper Red river. Shreveport had a four-inch show last week. Freight from St. Louis to Red river is one dollar per bbl on flour, and fifty cents per cwt on other stuff. From Shreveport out, cotton is taken at one dollar per bale, and cattle at four dollars per head.

THE Gallipolis and Parkersburg packet Emma Graham and Chesapeake are now owned and managed by a joint stock company; the Emma being sold to the company for $60,000, and the Chesapeake for $20,000. Mr. Chancellor, of Parkersburg, is President of the Company, and Captain James Williams is General Business Manager. Captain Williamson has command of the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, January 28, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

A Pittsburgh Colony.

A number of Pittsburghers leave this week for Willow Island, Dawson county, Nebraska, to join a colony already located. It is expected that a number of others will join the colony in the spring.

Heard From.

Mr. John Giger, who was employed with his brother in the furniture business on Penn avenue, left home a week ago and was not heard from until Monday. His friends had no idea what had become of him, and were, consequently, alarmed. He has written from Philadelphia, where he says he is at work.

No Fire.

About six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire given by a policeman from box 43, corner of Fifth avenue and Elm street all because of the burning of soot in a chimney on Magee street. Thus twenty-five or thirty men, fourteen horses and the apparatus accompanying the same were called out to no purpose.

National Reform--Lectures.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PARNASUS, Pa., January 27, 1874.

A successful convention in the interest of the cause of "National Reform" was held in this place last evening. Rev. A. Milligan, D. D., and Professor J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., were the speakers, and made able addresses.

A number of delegates were chosen to represent this community in the National Convention to meet in Library Hall, of your city, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place is giving a course of lectures for the benefit of the congregation. The first of the series was delivered a few evenings since by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of your city, who made a strong "Plea for Piety." S. B. M.

Death of Matthew Simpson.

We are called upon to announce the death of Matthew Simpson, Esq., in former and for many years a distinguished member of the Ohio Senate, but who is possibly better known as the uncle of Bishop Simpson, L.L.D., and to whose instructions in his youth the Bishop is much indebted for those religious principles and scholarly attainments for which he has become famous. Mr. Simpson lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and up to the last retained the full possession of his mental powers, such being the tenacity of his memory that there was no important circumstance in his life that he did not remember, even to repeating the debates and speeches made in the Senate over half a century ago. He died at nine o'clock last evening at the residence of the late James W. Kenney, Esq., in Allegheny. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

The Price of Coffee.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In answer to the many inquiries in regard to the present high price of roasted coffee, I make the following careful exhibit of the net cost of manufacturing the article:

	Cts.
When green coffee is worth 26 5-6 cents per pound, and gold commands 5% cents premium, the average value is	30.00
From a frequent test, I find that in roasting 840 pounds green coffee, we have 200 pounds roasted coffee, showing a loss of 40 pounds, or in other words, a shrinkage of 16⅔ per cent., which, added to the cost of the green	6.00
Gives us a cost of	36.00
To this must be added the expense of roasting, which is but	.50
This includes labor, fuel, insurance, investment in and wear of machinery.	
Packing, in one pound papers	.20
Labels on wrappers	.07
Wrappers	.23
Expense of selling	1.12
which I base at 3 per cent., and business men will pronounce this a low estimate.	
Discount percentage given the wholesale trade or handling it	.50
From which we ascertain that it costs	38.92

to roast coffee when the bean, in its native state, is worth 26 5-6 cents per pound, in cargo, and gold sells at par, but is 5⅔ cents premium. ONE IN THE TRADE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There is no diminution in the numbers in attendance at this popular establishment as the second week of the engagement of the charming actress Maggie Mitchell progresses. Last evening "Fanchon, the Cricket," was again presented, and every seat in the house was occupied. The vast audience gave undivided attention, and the repeated marks of approbation were well deserved by the fair Maggie as well as those supporting her. "Fanchon" would draw for the rest of the week, but, it should be known, this afternoon and evening will be the last representations of it. As the matinee will be the last chance to take out in force, and we expect to see the most fashionable matinee audience of the season.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There is never lack of novelty at Trimble's, and no wonder that it is so well patronized. Pittsburgh never had a better managed Varieties Theater than Trimble's is at this time, and no wonder that it is crowded nightly. At present the company is very large and well selected, and we wish to make a pleasant evening and enjoy a hearty laugh should attend. For fun go to Trimble's.

THE CANAL EXTENSION.

Report of the Engineers.

The report of the engineers who surveyed the proposed routes for the Trans-Allegheny canal—the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Cumberland, Md., to the waters west of the Allegheny mountains—is now being prepared for presentation to Congress. The latest survey made presents a route different in many particulars from the previous surveys, leading along the Potomac to Savage river, up which it leads to a point selected for the summit level, which requires a tunnel six miles in length, to connect on the west side with the Castleman river feeder of the Youghiogheny. The advantages claimed for the new line are, first, the fact that it leads from Cumberland, Md., directly through the Cumberland coal basin, thirty miles west from the present point of coal shipments, by water, and would thus make a reduction of some eighty cents per ton in the cost of mining and, second, it would open up for operation and use the great coal basin on the west slope of the Alleghany mountain, crossing what is known as the Salisbury coal fields, which are not now extensively worked, because of want of facilities for transportation to a market. The estimated cost of the Savage and Castleman line for building a canal is twenty-six millions, and would extend the canal from its present terminus at Cumberland, to Connellsville, on the Youghiogheny, a distance of 130 miles, from which point there is slack water and river navigation to Pittsburgh. The water supply is sufficient to fill the proposed reservoirs thirteen times each season, and each time the reservoirs are filled the supply would be amply sufficient to furnish water, allowing for every waste, for one hundred and seventy boats per day for one hundred and ten days, or a capacity of six millions of tonnage each season of ten months' navigation.

THE CITY TREASURERSHIP.

Call on Mr. C. L. Magee as a Candidate for Re-Election.

The following correspondence explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1874.

Recognizing the integrity, efficiency and courtesy of Mr. C. L. Magee, the present incumbent of the City Treasury, we, the undersigned, would urgently request that he place his name before the public for re-election.

Jones & Laughlin	George A. Berry,
William McCully & Co.	Hostetter & Smith,
Lloyd & Bla-k,	Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	Miller, Barr & Parkin,
A. & D. H. Chambers,	George W. Hallman,
Nimick & Co.,	Waring & Bro.,
J. Painter & Sons,	William B. Hays & Son,
Graff, Bennett & Co.,	Chess, Smyth & Co.,
William Metz,	G. G. Hussey,
Bryce, Walker & Co.,	John Caldwell, Jr.
Singer, Nimick & Co.,	Littell & Mechling,
Baker-ell Fears & Co.,	Arbuckles & Co.,
Hart, Caughey & Co.,	J. S. Dilworth & Co.,
M. W Baldwin & Co.,	B. H. Rubin,
J. McD. Crossan,	D. M. Smith,
Wm. E. Schmertz & Co.,	B. L. Fahnestock,
Evans, Daizell & Co.,	Wm. Stewart,
Cunningham & Ihmsen,	Atterbury & Co.,
Jos. Horne & Co.,	Thos. Wightman & Co.,
Wm. Frew,	Hays Coal Co.,
John Harper,	Jas. Caldwell,
Richard Haire,	Thos. A. Armour,
Simon Johnston,	Davis, Chambers & Co.,
Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz,	Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,
McKee Bros.,	W. Thompson & Co.,
A. Brother & Co.,	Jno. I. Hays,
Simpson Horner,	John Bidwell,
Alex. McLaughlin, Jr.	T. B. Young & Co.,
Lynn, Wood & Co	Dilworth Bros.,
Jas. Marshal & Co.,	Fulton, Son & Co.,
J. R. Reed & Co.,	H. B. Hays & Bro.,
Reeves Owens & Co.,	J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
Paul Jones & Co.,	Robert C. Schmertz,
W. A. Caldwell,	Gen. Calhoun & Son,
J. Stevenson, Sons & Co.,	Atwell & Lea,
Samuel Gray & Sons,	J. A. Harper,
Joseph Dilworth,	Hays & Caldwell,
John S. Wilock,	Hutchinson & Co.,
Fleming Bros.,	Joshua Rhodes,
Max K. Moorhead,	Citizen's White Lead Co.,
W. L. Chaffant,	Eisner & Phillips,
Demmler Bros. & Co.,	H. H. Tryon & Sons,
Fahnestock & Murray,	T. C. Jenkins,
James S. McCord,	Silverman & Bro.,
Fleming, Agnew & Co.,	F. H. Fulton,
A. Bricker & Sons,	R. M. Le nard,
A. Speer & Sons,	Jesse L. Lippincott,
A. Jackman & Sons,	Louis Morganstern,
Henry G. Hale,	Gray, Possiel & Rose,
Thompson & Co.,	Weyman & Bro.,
Head, Carson & Co.,	H. J. Adams,
Worm ser & Jones,	Wolfe Bros.,
Jellon H. Aiken,	W. B. Hunter,
B. L. Wood, Jr.,	James Herdman & Sons,
W. G. McCandless,	J. H. Shoenberger,
A. Weaver,	Loughrey & Frew,
Benjamin Darlington,	J. Peterson, Jr., & Co.,
James B. Glow,	J. M. McDowell,
Miller, Forse & Co.,	Stevenson & Foster,
A. Stinson,	Owen Morgan,
James W. Brown,	John Wilson & Son,
W. W. Ackley,	J. W. Orth,
E. Maginn,	Beverly Jones.
T. Rogers, Jr.	

PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: It is needless for me say that I entertain the deepest appreciation of the compliment implied in the call which has just been laid before me. Realizing the same in its double significance—a confirmation of my labors in the past to discharge faithfully and for the best interests of the city the trusts reposed in the Treasury department, and of your confidence in my continued ability and sincere intent to pursue a like course in the future, should I again be called to the position, I cannot do otherwise than accept with thanks the invitation to appear before you as a candidate for re-election. Very Respectfully,

C. L. MAGEE.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE

Superintendent's Annual Report.

Interesting Facts and Figures.

Net Earnings for 1873 Over $14,000.

Efforts at Reformation--Flattering Prospects of the Institution.

We lay before our readers this morning the annual report of the Superintendent of the County Work House, showing the operations and results for the year 1873. The report is a very interesting and satisfactory one, showing the wisdom of the establishment of this prison and the able management displayed in conducting it. Following is the report:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE, CLAREMONT, December 31, 1873.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report, containing a full and accurate statement of the concerns of this institution, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1873:

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

In confinement December 31, 1872	372
Received during the year—	
Males	1,760
Females	301
	—2,061
Total for the year	2,433

OF THE ABOVE NUMBER THERE WERE

Discharged by expiration of time	1,906
Discharged by commutation law	59
Discharged by order of court	23
Discharged by Governor's pardon	5
Removed to the Hospital for the Insane	1
Escaped	4
Died	9
Total discharged during the year	1,998
Leaving in confinement, December 31, 1873	435

Of whom there are three hundred and seventy-seven (377) males and fifty-eight (58) females, showing an increase of sixty-three (63) inmates, since December 31, 1872.

EMPLOYMENT.

The average number of prisoners confined during the year has been three hundred and fifty (350), to-wit: Two hundred and ninety-three (293) males and ninety-seven (97) females, of whom were employed

1. In productive labor, in the barrel factory, brick-yard and laundry	165
2. In making valuable improvements and repairs, such as grading and excavating, glazing and painting, amounting to annual earnings, &c.	17
3. In labor valuable and indispensable, but not a source of income, viz: Kitchen and bakery, shoe, tailor and barber shops, gas and engine houses, stable and barn, soap house, sewing, knitting and nursery, &c.	89
THERE WERE UNPRODUCTIVE PRISONERS AND MERELY CONSUMERS:	
1. Aged, infirm and sick, in hospital and cells	45
2. Non compos mentis	5
3. Locked in cells for punishment	5
Locked in cells for lack of work, principally women	24
	79
Total	350

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In this connection it may be proper to state, that the aged, infirm and sick, above referred to, were mostly inebriates and vagrants, committed in such a debilitated condition, that they required immediate and continued medical aid, and were consequently unfit for any kind of manual labor. These persons ought to have been sent to other and more suitable quarters: the *inwards* to the respective Poor-houses, and those sent to the Lunatic Asylum. As the annual cost per capita, for boarding and clothing an inmate of this institution, (medical services not included) amounts to seventy-one dollars and thirty cents ($71 30), we might justly claim a credit of three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine ($3,569) for maintaining the fifty prisoners as being the two classes above specified. If the Workhouse is partly converted into an Almshouse, it should certainly with the duties, also share the privileges of the last mentioned institution, and receive an adequate compensation for the maintenance of such persons.

EARNINGS.

The foregoing statement will show, that only one hundred and sixty-five prisoners were employed in *productive* labor, whose earnings in *actual cash* for the past year have been:

In the barrel factory	$58 654 82
In the brick yard	4,083 78
In the laundry	3,207 39
Total	$66,945 99

To which amount should be added the value of work done by our inmates in making *new* and *permanent* improvements. They have excavated the foundations and prepared the site for the Female Prison, and assisted in various other ways in the erection of this building. The amounts thus *saved* to the country should be placed to our credit, and according to careful estimate sum up as follows:

Excavating and grading	$2,776 15
Carpenter work	150 00
Painting and glazing	132 00
Helpers	240 00
Total	$3,295 15

This amount added to the above *cash* income would make the gross earnings of the Work House for the past year, the respectable sum of sixty-nine thousand five hundred and one dollars and fourteen cents ($69,501 14).

THE CURRENT EXPENSES

for maintaining the institution, during the year, have been as follows:

For clothing and blankets	$17,148 26
For bedding and clothing	8,488 86
For provisions and groceries	19,497 65
For general expenses, including minor repairs	13,071 69
Total	$58,206 41

This amount deducted from the gross earnings, as above stated, will leave a surplus of fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-three cents ($14,294 73) in favor of the Workhouse.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The results of last year's manufacturing operations, attained by men whose average term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty-eight (68) days, assure to the Allegheny County Workhouse, for its financial success, a prominent position among the institutions of its kind in the country. But it is gratifying for me to know that these favorable results have not been achieved at the expense of the moral and physical welfare of our inmates.

The prisoners are always well and comfortably clad, their food is plain, but sufficient and wholesome, and particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of their persons and cells. Having instituted a system of rewards for over-work, a good opportunity is afforded for earning small amounts of money, which they may use for their own benefit and comfort. On this account and as gratuities, fifteen hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-two cents ($1,588 42) have been paid, during the past year, to worthy and deserving prisoners on their release.

REFORMATION OF OFFENDERS.

Religious exercises, our evening school and prison library are the principal means employed for the moral culture of our inmates, and in many instances not without good success.

The inmates of our penal institutions should, under all circumstances, be treated with kindness and humanity, but there is no sound reason why their labor should not be controlled and utilized so as to prevent them from being a constant and heavy burthen to the tax-payers. Prisoners, if able bodied and healthy, should at once be taught a wholesome lesson of the value of industry, by being obliged to work diligently and to pay, by honest labor, at least for their board and keeping. It is true, the reformation of the offender should be the principal aim of the imprisonment, but reformation, if permanent, must be based upon a well-directed system of labor—labor profitable and remunerative. "Make a man industrious and you make him virtuous."

The late Gen. Pilsbury, for nearly fifty years engaged in the management of prisons, and undoubtedly the most experienced and successful Warden this country ever had, said in one of his annual reports:

"It has been the result of my observation, and I so stated at London, that those prisons where pecuniary profits are neglected, the moral care and condition of the prisoners are also inferior."

In addition, I wish only to say that all self sustaining prisons, like the *Massachusetts, Ohio* and *Maine* Penitentiaries, and the House of Correction at *Albany* and *Detroit*, are also model institutions for good discipline and reformatory success.

INDUSTRY.

It will have been noticed already that the principal branch of industry now carried on in this institution is the manufacture of oil barrels. The gross receipts from this department in 1872, when this business was first commenced, amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and fourteen cents ($130,411 14), and during the past year they ran up to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents ($298,429 89). As our business prospects never looked more encouraging than they do now, it is confidently believed that the receipts for the year to come will be largely in excess of the latter amount, and the profits in this department alone will again more than pay all the expenses of the institution.

This gratifying result is, in the main, attributable to the simple fact: *The contract system is not adopted in the Workhouse*, but our inmates are exclusively employed for and in behalf of the county. Instead of letting the labor of prisoners for a mere pittance to contractors, the county supplies the capital, and sells, through its agents, the manufactured articles, the same as an individual or company. The profits accruing from these sales are gained by the institution, while under the *contract system* they would be the property of the contractors. Their gain would be our loss.

MATERIAL ON HAND.

The stock of manufacturing material now on hand in this department, amounts to fifty-eight thousand and forty-five dollars and sixteen cents ($58,045 16), an increase of forty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents ($41,767 31 since our last year's report. This stock, large as it seems, is not more than sufficient to insure the uninterrupted employment of the prisoners, especially when borne in mind that the cooper shop requires altogether well seasoned material. While there is no further necessity now to increase our working capital, the stock of material could not well be diminished without serious injuries to our manufacturing operations.

Before dismissing this subject, I wish to call your attention to two remarkable points: *first*, notwithstanding our extensive business transactions, amounting to nearly $450,000, during the past two years, we have not sustained a single pecuniary loss, and not a bad or even a doubtful debt can be found on our books; and, *second*, the bitter opposition formerly manifested by the journeymen coopers against this branch of industry has entirely disappeared, and this probably from the very fact that we never competed with them by underselling the market, and thereby proved that *prison* labor need not in itself be antagonistic to *free* labor.

We have manufactured during the past season 1,077,000 bricks, of which were used in the erection of our own buildings 620,000; 400,000 are still in the yard, and but a trifling amount was sold.

The laundry department is still doing some washing for Pullman's Palace Car Company, with satisfaction to them and profit to us.

THE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES,

annexed to this report, have been compiled by the Clerk from the books, registers and papers in this office, under my supervision, and may be relied upon as strictly correct. The inventory, upon which some of those tables are based, has been taken by the Deputy Superintendent and the overseers of the several departments. They have also appraised the value of the stock, tools and machines, therein enumerated, and consider themselves responsible for the correctness of their appraisal.

Of the institution, during the past year, it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that the customary good *discipline* has always been maintained, order and peace prevailed, and not a single case of gross insubordination occurred which might have called for severe measures of punishment. As a general thing, the prisoners, with the exception of those named above, were blessed with good *health*, and their efficiency, measured by the results of their labor, deserves my highest praise and commendation.

THE OFFICERS AND EMPOYEES

of this institution have faithfully performed the duties of their respective positions; and, though it may seem wrong to make any discrimination, I cannot let pass the occasion without tendering my heartfelt thanks to the Deputy Warden, Chaplain, Physician and Clerk, for their uniform kindness to me, and for the fidelity with which they, at all times, have assisted me in the discharge of my official duties.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I am in a great measure indebted for the success which may have rewarded my efforts in the management of this institution, and sincerely trust that I may ever be worthy of your support and confidence.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY CORDIER, Superintendent.

LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE.

Mrs. Livermore on "The Battle of Money"—Labors of the Lecture Committee—The Immortal Nast the next Lecturer—Close of the Season.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, delivered her truly grand and brilliant lecture on "The Battle of Money" last evening in Library Hall, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was well filled with a most appreciative audience. Mrs. Livermore was introduced by Josiah Cohen, Esq., and commenced her lecture as follows: Nations differ from each other like individuals. No two of them are exactly alike. Each one has its distinctive and distinguishing peculiarities. The Hebrews were marked by great religiousness of character; the Greeks for their high regard and devotion to the beautiful, and the Romans for their superior skill in organizing men. But neither the Greeks nor Romans cared much for religion. The great boast of the British Isle is left to England and America is law. Their statutes and laws underlie our own. We are largely of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and inherit in common with the Anglo-Saxon race has ever been bold and hardy. The Anglo-Saxons have ever been a practical, but not a particularly religious people. They have been a moral people and kept every Sabbath before them from an innate love of money and power. They are the richest of all people, lead the commerce and manufacture of the world; when the census of 1870 was taken one-half the shipping, and seven-eighths of the wealth. They love the good metal iron, but have not the barbaric love for gold; they regard it is as a metal for commerce. Their language, too, is the only one through which liberty speaks. It only can speak that tongue. Only one other race is as full of promise—the Slavonic, with Russia at its head—Russia who is now playing a game with England for the power of Asia. These two only will remain; they will absorb, weld, mould, and take all others.

We are to-day the richest people in the world. There is a reason for this. No people ever got ahead of the Anglo-Saxon race in accumulating wealth. The desire to be wealthy is in our very blood. If you desire to get into the best society in Rome and mingle with the grandees, you must be wealthy in order to be cardinals and high ecclesiastical functionaries. In Russia you must make your way through the military men. In Germany you must cultivate the acquaintance of the literary men. In England you can only be introduced into good society by those who have been "well born." It makes no difference whether they are rich or powerful, they are well born. But in this country we have an aristocracy of wealth, and the possessors of it are in a great measure without culture, and, what is worse, without conscience. Hon. W. M. Gladstone said in a speech lately: "There is but one nation at present outstripping England in the pursuit of wealth, and that is America." In the war gave wonderful opportunities of money making, to some by good luck, to others by idleness, to some by such flagrant dishonesty that they deserved to be shot more than the spy and traitor. Victories were postponed that cotton might be traded for behind the shotted batteries, our suffering soldiers were fed with tainted meat and hard tack, and clothed with shoddy coats, which dropped from their backs, while contractors grew fat on their spoils. In those times honor and conscience were sacrificed to the greed that can lay aside. Since the war the fever of speculation has damaged legitimate business, and "the end is not yet." We demand now colossal fortunes. We are striving to get something for nothing, to make the pauper a millionaire.

Our late crash has, too, demonstrated the brotherhood of nations, for failures here were felt in England and Germany. This downfall of speculators is all right, but there are those suffer who should not, viz: widows, orphans, men and women of small means and hard earnings. So, too, other troubles come from this; our merchants have caught somewhat of the same fever. Business is sacrificed to home, happiness, and family: their home is merely a place for troubled sleep. So we often find forgeries and false entries "to tide over this little trouble," but when these unravel the first circle of the awful maelstrom which will inevitably take them down.

Again, we find religious newspapers offering to give their periodicals for $2 a year, and a $5 or $6 chromo into the bargain. But these chromos can be bought at retail for fifteen cents, and are not even worth that price.

Universities are selling diplomas for a consideration, irrespective of the learning or merit of those to whom they are granted.

Mrs. Livermore branched off to the woman question, and emphatically denied that the men "support" the women. The reverse is in many instances the truth.

The lecture was decidedly elegant and displayed great grasp of thought. It was largely interspersed with humor and satire which "brought down the house" frequently.

As there is but one lecture of the season to be delivered, it may be well in place to say that the Committee who have had management of the course have discharged their onerous duties well and to the entire satisfaction of the lecture going community. Up to this time we have heard no complaints as to the manner in which they performed their duty. Everything they did was done quietly and without ostentation, so much so that the public scarcely knew and scarcely know yet the names of the gentlemen who compose the Committee. They have worked with energy, ability and unflinching zeal, and if the course should not prove as remunerative (although as to this we are not informed) as in former years, it must not be charged to any lack of attention or industry on their part, but to the stringency experienced in all the departments of business. In order that the public may know to whom they are indebted for the intellectual treats they have enjoyed during the Library course of 1873-1874, we publish the names of the committee, as follows: Captain William P. Herbert, chairman; Beverly Jones, Josiah Cohen, William F. Robb, James M. Bell, D. P. Corwin and S. C. Schoyer, Esqs.

The next and concluding lecture of the course will be delivered by TH. NAST, the immortal caricaturist, on next Tuesday evening, when Library Hall will be crowded with the largest audience ever seen within its walls. We may state that Mr. Nast illustrates his lecture with oil hand drawings, and as it is likely he will sketch the entire audience we advise the ladies to put on their best looks and appear in their best bib and tucker.

AN IMPOSTER AT WORK.

Caution to the Public.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor hereby cautions the public to beware of a woman, dressed in mourning, who is calling on the citizens, asking money for the Association, and representing herself as an authorized collector. She is in no way connected with the association, nor has she ever been, it is feared that many of our citizens have been imposed upon by her, as she has been heard of, in her fraudulent work, not only in places of business, but in private families. An authorized committee, *consisting of gentlemen only*, whose names have been published in the morning and evening papers, is canvassing the city for funds to enable the managers to meet the almost overwhelming demands that are made upon them. All other collectors are imposters.

Mr. David Kirk for Mayor.

Mr. David Kirk, of the Eighteenth ward, by card in another column, is announced as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention. Mr. Kirk has been a member of the City Councils for several years past, and has taken a very active part in our local legislation ever since he entered that body. He resigned his position in the Select Council, on Monday last, and has since entered the list as a candidate for chief magistrate. He is a gentleman of untiring activity and energy; never fails to take one side or the other of whatever question may be upper most in the public mind, and as a speaker defends his views with much force and ability. He cannot be designated as a "thick and thin" party man, but his opponents have seldom, if ever, had occasion to charge him with insincerity or accuse him of acting from other than honest and conscientious motives. He has many friends throughout the city who will give him a warm support.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

A Straight Ticket Nominated.

Hon. John B. Guthrie, for Mayor--F. L. Ihmsen, Esq., for Treasurer--Mr. John A. Elder for Controller.

The delegates chosen by the Democrats, at their primary meetings on Saturday last, met in convention yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions Court room, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed necessary in regard to nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

Christopher Magee, Esq., Chairman of the City Executive Committee, called the convention to order and read the call.

Messrs. John C. Barr, John Gildea, Frank Laughran and J. B. Epping were chosen temporary Secretaries.

The credentials were then called for, when it appeared that all the districts were represented except three or four.

Messrs. J. K. P. Duff and B. C. Sawyer were then named for permanent chairman of the convention; but Mr. Sawyer declined, and Mr. Duff was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. Magee, in retiring from the chairmanship of the committee, thanked the convention, and through them the Democracy, for the kindness shown him, and the generous support which he had received at their hands.

Mr. Duff, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and announced the convention ready for business.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN FOR ONE WEEK.

Mr. Heisel arose and moved that the convention to now adjourn until Tuesday, February 10.

A delegate moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, 11th of February.

Mr. Feld wanted to know the reason for adjourning. It looked to him as if the Democracy were afraid of the Republican party and desired to defer making nominations until after their opponent had named their candidates. He was in favor of nominating here and now.

Mr. O'Leary was opposed to adjourning. They might as well throw up their party organization as to adjourn over until within six days of the election.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend that the convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

Mr. Magee stated that the question was, whether the Legislature would pass an election law. If the law was passed, then there would be nothing in the way of an election. It was not the proper, in his opinion, to nominate now, and if there was no election law the ticket could be withdrawn.

A delegate raised the point that the convention could not nominate at all. It was only called to consider the propriety of nominating.

Mr. O'Donnell was in favor of nominating a ticket now. There was nothing to be gained by putting it off for a week.

Mr. Heisel thought it would require a week's time to search out material for a strong ticket.

Mr. O'Leary said he could name one candidate who was "a tower of strength" in the party.

The motion to proceed to nominate was put and carried.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The suggestion of names being in order, the following were submitted:

For Mayor—John B. Guthrie, Fred. L. Ihmsen, S. P. Bateman and Robert Liddell.

For Treasurer—Henry A. Freyvogle, L. P. Hitchcock, James H. Hopkins and Geter C. Shidle.

For Controller—John A. Elder. As there was no opposition to Mr. Elder, he was nominated by acclamation.

THE KIND OF MEN WANTED.

Mr. Magee then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates for office it is due to the community at large, and the Democracy whom we more particularly represent, that none but men of unquestionable integrity and capacity should be presented to the people for their suffrages, so that in their support of the men, the honest masses, in disregard of party claims, may have opportunity to rebuke the corruption, defalcations and mismanagement exhibited in their public servants.

CHANGES MADE.

Mr. Ihmsen declined to run for Mayor, and his name was placed on the list for Treasurer.

Mr. James H. Hopkins and Mr. Geter C. Shidle were withdrawn as candidates for Treasurer, and Robert Liddell was withdrawn as a candidate for Mayor.

THE BALLOT.

A ballot was then had for Mayor and resulted as follows:

Guthrie	48 | Patterson
Liddell	1 |

The chair then announced Mr. Guthrie's nomination, and the applause which followed was of the same subdued quality.

The nomination of treasurer being next in order, Mr. Heisel withdrew the name of Mr. Freyvogle, as it was desired to take the nomination by South Side.

Mr. O'Leary then withdrew the name of Mr. Hitchcock.

This left Mr. Ihmsen without opposition and he was unanimously nominated.

WARD OFFICES.

Mr. O'Leary offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the several wards of this city be requested to make nominations for the municipal and all other officers, when the regular terms of office thereof expire prior to the 3rd Tuesday of February, 1875.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. English offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That Mayor Blackmore be requested to issue a proclamation for the election of city and ward officers, to be held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a City Executive Committee of two from each ward, to serve for the ensuing term.

Committees were also appointed to notify the several candidates of their election, after which the convention adjourned.

THE ELECTION OF COUNCILMEN.

The Questions of Time of Election and Representation—Meeting of the Ordinance Committee.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Councils communications from the City Attorney and the City Clerk, relative to the approaching election and representation, together with other papers, were referred to the ordinance Committee for immediate consideration. The committee met yesterday afternoon with Mr. Burwyn, chairman, presiding.

The communication from Speaker McCormick relative to a resolution of Councils, asking the passage of an act fixing the first municipal election under the new Constitution in February, was laid on the table.

AN OPINION WANTED.

On motion of Mr. Fulton, it was resolved to ask the City Solicitor for his opinion, if the councilmen chosen in December, but who were not qualified until after the new Constitution had gone into effect, legally held their seats, and touching which the recent opinion of the Attorney General, and the decision of Judge Elwell, in the Clearfield county case, had raised.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Fulton then moved that the resolutions, which had passed Common Branch, requesting the members of the Legislature from Allegheny county, to propose and if possible to have passed an amendment or supplement to the general election law, providing that in all cities where the ward and city officers are already elected for the year 1874, there shall be no ward or municipal election held (except to fill any vacancy that may occur) until the third Tuesday of February, 1875, and that the officers then elected shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of March following, until which time the present officers shall continue in office, and that thereafter the term of office of all officers elected on the third Tuesday of any year shall commence on the first Monday of March following. Carried.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Mr. Hays moved that this committee recommend to Councils the repeal of the new charter.

Mr. Fulton thought some portions of the new charter should be repealed, but in its general bearing it is very good. He moved to amend by appointing a sub-committee of three to compare the new charter with the present Constitution, and report back to the committee the points of conflict or difference.

The amendment prevailed, and Messrs. Fulton, Hays and Anderson were appointed the committee.

QUESTION OF APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Braun moved that the committee have a special meeting of Councils called to appoint a special Committee on Apportionment. Lost—three yeas and four nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Braun, Fulton and Scott.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Hays, McCord and Wood.

The City Clerk at this point inquired if this action of the committee was intended to debar him from calling a special meeting of Councils when he had received the assessors' returns of taxables.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Braun raised the point that this was shouldering the committee with too much responsibility.

Mr. McCord then moved to reconsider. Carried.

It was then resolved that the City Clerk be instructed to call a special meeting of Councils at once after he had received the assessors returns.

OTHER BUSINESS.

This concluded all matter before the committee touching the election, and routine business was taken up.

The ordinance providing for a standing committee of seven, four from Select and three from Common Councils to be called the Investigation Committee, was ordered to be returned with a negitive recommendation.

It was decided to recommend the passage of an ordinance providing for the commissioners to sell street improvements under the Penn avenue act to give bonds in the sum of $25,000. Adjourned.

It is believed that in many cases coal oil accidents result from using too small wicks in the lamps, by which a dangerous space is left at the edges for the communication of explosive elements. This is very probable, and is worth while for those using lamps to guard against it.

ALLEGHENY POLITICS.

Meeting of the City Republican Committee—The Courts to be Appealed to for Decision.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City was held last evening, with Henry M. Long in the chair, and Mr. R. T. White as Secretary.

The attendance of members was large, while many outside persons were spectators.

On motion, the following persons were added to the Executive Committee: Wm. C. Smythe, Fourth ward; J. D. Ramsey, Second ward; —— Weddle, Third ward; C. S. Stemple, Tenth ward, and A. Koerner, First ward.

THE TIME OF ELECTION.

Mr. Ramsey read a communication from the Mayor, setting forth his doubts as to the propriety of issuing a proclamation for the election, and advising the committee to apply to the courts for a mandamus to compel him to do so, in order to test the matter.

Mr. Paul, in accordance with the Mayor's suggestion, urged strongly the necessity of doing so.

A resolution offered by Mr. Marshal, of the Third ward, to hold the primaries on the 14th of next month and empowering the Committee in the meantime to take legal advice on the subject, caused an animated discussion.

After some explanation on the question the hours for the primary were fixed at from three until seven o'clock P. M.

A MANDAMUS PROPOSED.

Mr. McNeil now moved that the Mayor's communication be referred to a sub-committee of one from each ward for the purpose of taking counsel thereon, and to apply to the courts, if necessary for a mandamus.

The motion was agree to, and the following gentlemen were appointed upon the committee: Messrs. McNeil, Bois, Sholes, Hagy, William Paul, Jr., Roberson, Beilstein, Eggers, Canahan, Golden and Hartman.

The committee at once consulted with the City Attorney and concluded to await the action of the Legislature or of the party in Pittsburgh. If, by Saturday next, nothing is decided, then the committee to meet to take such action as circumstances make it necessary. It being the intention in this event to desired to defer making nominations until after their opponent had named their candidates. He was in favor of nominating here and now.

Mr. O'Leary was opposed to adjourning. They might as well throw up their party organization as to adjourn over until within six days of the election.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend that the convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

Mr. Magee stated that the question was, whether the Legislature would pass an election law. If the law was passed, then there would be nothing in the way of an election. It was not the proper, in his opinion, to nominate now, and if there was no election law the ticket could be withdrawn.

A delegate raised the point that the convention could not nominate at all. It was only called to consider the propriety of nominating.

Mr. O'Donnell was in favor of nominating a ticket now. There was nothing to be gained by putting it off for a week.

Mr. Heisel thought it would require a week's time to search out material for a strong ticket.

Mr. O'Leary said he could name one candidate who was "a tower of strength" in the party.

The motion to proceed to nominate was put and carried.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The suggestion of names being in order, the following were submitted:

For Mayor—John B. Guthrie, Fred. L. Ihmsen, S. P. Bateman and Robert Liddell.

For Treasurer—Henry A. Freyvogle, L. P. Hitchcock, James H. Hopkins and Geter C. Shidle.

For Controller—John A. Elder. As there was no opposition to Mr. Elder, he was nominated by acclamation.

THE KIND OF MEN WANTED.

Mr. Magee then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates for office it is due to the community at large, and the Democracy whom we more particularly represent, that none but men of unquestionable integrity and capacity should be presented to the people for their suffrages, so that in their support of the men, the honest masses, in disregard of party claims, may have opportunity to rebuke the corruption, defalcations and mismanagement exhibited in their public servants.

CH